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Poland: Bare Shelves and Rising Prices

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service WARSAW - Even as Poles have watched the Solidarity leader. Lech Walesa, return to negotiations with Communist authorities for the first time in seven years, another more ominous image of the past has begun to appear in their neighborhood shops: empty

Many workers, weary of politics and government promises, have greeted with skepticism or indifference the news of the negotiations, yet every consumer is becoming painfully aware of what is happening at food markets and department stores. Rationed meat is disappearing, clothing is scarce, and consumer durables like television sets, refrigerators and washing machines have simply

Worst of all, prices are soaring, wiping out the effect of big pay increases many workers received earlier this year.

"Things are very bad," the deputy prime inister and economic chief, Zdzislaw Sadowski, told a party meeting. "A rapid deterioration has taken place and it is beginning to seem that nothing is going on whatsoever in ages of goods, and panic huying.

The economic tailspin, which has gathered strength in the last several months, was a driving force behind the 18-day wave of

NEWS ANALYSIS

strikes that ended Saturday when Silesian coal miners heeded Mr. Walesa's appeal to return to work.

It is also the stick that may force the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to make concessions at the coming "round table" negotiations, which are reportedly to start within two weeks. For despite a series of stopgap measures, authorities appear to believe the economic disruption may only grow orse in the coming months.

The new downturn is the product of a series of crucial failings in government efforts to put into effect a major new economic program for change in the last year. Now that the mistakes have been made, a familiar, selfperpetuating cycle of consequences has set

Government leaders acknowledge that the situation is aggravated by a collapse of public confidence.

In a speech over the weekend, Wiadyslaw Baka, the Communist Party economic chief, said, "The disappointment stems not only from the present economic situation but also from a spreading conviction that Poland will remain bogged down in the economic crisis for many years to come."

In an effort to calm the popular mood and prevent another, potentially more serious outburst of unrest — Mr. Baka has won party support for a policy of pumping new supplies of consumer goods into the shops at any cost.

In the meantime, economic officials are scheduled to spend the next three months drawing up a new two-year plan to stabilize the economy. Mr. Baka said its focus would be to end Poland's chronic market imbalances through stimulating greater production

See WARSAW, Page 4



Michael S. Dukakis speaking with Philadelphia residents on a campaign stop Monday. Later, at a Labor Day stop in Detroit, he criticized George Bush as a supporter of tax breaks for the rich. Page 3.

Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

ing postal strike paralyzed mail de-

liveries over much of Britain on

Monday, the expulsion of the 330,000-member electricians'

union from the Trades Union Con-

gress caused the most serious split

in decades in the once all-powerful

Though the Post Office had to

suspend international letter ser-

vices indefinitely and though there

were no mail deliveries in many

places in London's financial dis-

trict, the split in union ranks

seemed to be more symbolic of the

strength of Britain's labor union

Erie Hammond, 58, who looks more like a bespectacled banker

than the chief of the Electrical,

Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, walked out

of the Trades Union Congress

meeting in Bournemouth with his

followers on Monday a few min-

utes before the long-expected vote

Mr. Hammond framed the issue

in much the way many supporters of Prime Minister Margaret

Thatcher's policies saw it: His

union is providing its individual

members with jobs and working conditions they wanted, he said, and the choice before the confer-

ence was whether it wanted "the

future or the past," partnership

and cooperation, or hard-left,

of expulsion

class-war conflict."

movement than the postal strike.

British union movement.

LONDON -- Even as a spread-

U.K. Unions Are Split

By Electricians' Ouster

Quayle Says

By David S. Broder Jr.

Washington Part Service NEWARK, N.J. — Senator Dan Quayle, the Republican candidate for vice president, says it is "unfortunate" that Mikhail S. Gorbachev

"I don't think he's any different from Brezhnev or anybody else." Mr. Quayle said in an interview

The 41-year-old Indiana senator took a more skeptical view of the changes in the Soviet leadership than President Reagan has, saying that the Soviet leader's policy of perestroika, or economie restructuring, "is nothing more than re-fined Stalinism."

he added.

Mr. Quayle said that Vice President George Bush had "leaned" on him on national security matters

"I don't look at Central America as a success of this administration." Mr. Quayle said. "It has not been a clear-cut policy and it's one we will have to improve on."

the past policy positions of Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen of Texas, the No. 2 man on the Democratic ticket, are "not out of the ball park" with his own thinking, he said he had "a future and people's needs.

"My idealism, my sense of where this country needs to go, is a very ing secret ballots before a strike deep one, and if it is that deep with Bentsen, he doesn't portray it," Mr. Ouzvie said. These are personified by barons

See QUAYLE, Page 2

'Perestroika' Is Stalinism

has a style that is "pleasing to the

"It's not changing the system,"

and would rely on him for advice if their ticket won in the November

He also suggested that a new Republican administration would have to draw a sharper picture of what is at stake in Central America than the Reagan administration has done, including the possibility that American troops might be drawn into battle if the Sandinistas consolidated their control of Nica-

While conceding that many of

Of Michael S. Dukakis, the



A Bangladesh farmer preparing to seek shelter in a boat full of belongings after his home was flooded.

Armenians Widen Political Protest

Disenchantment With Gorbachev Marks New Militancy

By Bill Keller New York Times Service

YEREVAN, U.S.S.R. - Four days ago, more than 100,000 Armetians, defying an official ban and a heavy police cordon, streamed into the square in front of this city's imposing stone opera house for a town The huge crowd in the southern republic's capital

was reminiscent of those in the heady days in February when Armenians began their campaign to claim the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, ruled by Azerbaijan. But there are two important differences.

The placards displaying the face of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet Communist Party general secretary, and his slogans of change have disappeared, replaced by an outspoken disenchantment with the

And the campaign for Nagorno-Karabakh has grown into something bigger. The movement began as a campaign for the return of the small region, an enclave with a mostly Armenian population that is surrounded and governed by Azerbaijan, yet claimed by both Soviet republics for cultural and historical reasons. But it has become a broad and ambitious political movement that appears to be headed for a direct confrontation with the Communist Party. Recent developments in Armenia have gone unre-

Western correspondents, tells another story.

en as a city back to normal.

But a visit to the Armenian capital, the first since officials lifted a six-month ban on travel here by It is true that the general strikes that periodically

paralyzed Yerevan earlier this year have ended, but no one seems to doubt that they will return. The uniformed troops that once patrolled the city, sometimes carrying automatic rifles and truncheons, are not in sight; hut there is evidence that those same soldiers now walk the streets disguised in police uniforms.

And the mass demonstrations that first drew the world's attention to this region are now a weekly event, with a new sense of political purpose.

At the rally on Friday, the 11-member Karabakh Committee, a group of intellectuals recognized by many Armenians as their de facto leaders, read the detailed manifesto of the new Armenian National Movement. The committee described the group's plan to press its demands through electoral politics, backed by the threat of civil disobedience.

"We are very serious about this," said Galstvan Ambartsum, an ethnographer and a member of the Karabakh Committee, in an interview Sunday at an See ETHNIC, Page 4

Millions Homeless In Floods

Bangladesh Lists 374 Deaths and Appeals for Help

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches DHAKA, Bangladesh — An es-timated 25 million people are nomeless in the worst floods in Bangladeshi history, and more than 93,000 people were sick with diar-rhea and dysentery as floodwaters began to recede in parts of north-ern and western Bangladesh hui engulfed more areas in the south, officials said here Monday.

The authorities have asked for three million tons of food and other aid, but they offered no hope of immediate relief for the millions of people affected. More rain on Monday exacerbated the misery. Information Minister Mahbur-

bur Rahman said at a press conference that waters flooded three more southern districts Monday. Fifty of Bangladesh's 64 districts have been hit by the floods, Mr.

Rahman said, and more than 25 million people in a population of 105 million have been affected. The minister said 41 more people died Monday, hringing the official death toll to 374, including 73 deaths from diarrhea and dysentery. Most of the deaths were

caused by drowning and snake Earlier press reports quoting lo-cal officials said the death toll had surpassed 500. Mr. Rahman said the numbers might rise when reports from remote areas became

A senior health official said that of the 93,620 reported diarrhea and dysentery cases, nearly 27,000 were from the five districts in the Dhaka region. He said four more diarrhea

deaths were reported Monday. More than 4,715 medical teams were working in the flooded distriets, treating the sick and giving vaccinations to prevent epidemics

at nearly 2,000 government relief shelters where millions of homeless have taken refuge, officials said. In Dhaka, where two-thirds of the city is flooded, some 700 relief

ported in the Soviet press, which now portrays Yere- camps have been opened providing shelter to thousands of bomeless

Health officials said that despite government efforts, cases of waterborne diseases were on the rise. There are shortages of drinking water in the countryside and in hadly hit towns where wells and other water systems have broken down or been contaminated.

An official of a Dhaka-hased international aid agency said disease was likely to spread.

The outlook for the next few weeks "looks pretry sick." said a United Nations source, who asked not to be named. He said the situation would worsen when people returned to the unhygenic conditions of their damaged or destroyed homes, facing scarcity of pure wa-

ter, food and medicine. The "big danger is diarrhea and hepatitis," the source said. He said the Bangladeshi government had already submitted to the World Health Organization a list of medicines needed for treatment after the flood crisis ends.

The capital remained cut off by road and rail from the rest of the country and direct air links with rest of the world were severed, except for an air bridge using small aircraft with the neighboring Indian city of Calcutta.

Meanwhile, more countries Monday answered an appeal hy President Hussain Mohammed Ershad for emergency aid, with Canada and Pakistan pledging relief funds. Saudi Arahia has offered four helicopters, and India has already responded with four air force helicopters and their crews.

Australia and the United States are sending aid, and Japan has offered \$13 million.

Flooding occurred as normal in mid-July, but heavy monsoon downpours two weeks ago sent huge amounts of water cascading from catchment areas in northeastern India's Himalayan foothills down the three main rivers - the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna. (UPL AFP) (UPI, AFP)

A Refugee Family's Rise Parallels South Korea's

South Korea too.

ment controlled the country. He

Mrs. Thatcher came to power in

1979 determined to win, and since

then her policies, a recession, and

eight years of profound economic

change have shaped a new environ-

ment in which the unions are in-

deed much less powerful. There

have been political as well as eco-

There are more unemployed in

Britain, and workers are less mili-

tant and less unionized than at any

time in the 1970s, according to all

the available statistical measure-

Mrs. Thatcher's changes requir

and for the election of union execu-

tives have been simed at weakening

See SPLIT, Page 4

nomic consequences for the oppo-

sition Labor Party.

the functionaries.

Weahington Post Service SEOUL — In 1946, 8-year-old Kim Young Chull stuffed his ice skates into a knapsack and, leaving everything else behind, fled with his family from Communist North Korea to the U.S.-occupied

The show of hands against the through the night, the family reached the border. electricians a few moments later was overwhelming. As representatives of the other unions saw it, it was simply the danger of "anar-

group's general secretary, Norman Willis. He made no reference to the postal strike, which had the flavor of an anachronistic throwback to the days more than a decade ago when another Conservative prime minister. Edward Heath, fought two elections in 1974 during a na-

tionwide coal strike on the issue of

chy," in the words of the umbrella

By Fred Hiatt

After hiking across mountains

"Somebody said, This is the 38th parallel, now you are free," Mr. Kim recently recalled. "Then a big Gl appeared out of a white tent, lifted our arms and sprayed each of us with DDT. We all looked like white rabbits."

From that modest beginning, Mr. Kim, his parents and seven siblings began a new life that would parallel the remarkable would be turned into refugees twice, rendered bankrupt three times, shot at, bombed out and kicked around hy their U.S. pa-

They also, like many of their compatriots, would rise above ev-

Second in a series

ery adversity. Today, the five Kim hrothers are among South Ko-rea's most successful businessmen, founders of Jindo Industries Ltd., the world's largest manufacturer of fur garments and, like many South Korean companies, a growing power on the world eco-

In a nation where the average per capita income is only now shaping of their nation. In the brothers' wealth is not typical as past insults and a determina- Pyongyang then a provincial cap-

many of them teenage girls, work six days a week for \$300 a month. Yet, the Kims' success and South Korea's success are not easily separated. Hard work, a gamhling instinct, fierce self-confidence and more hard work shaped the Kims and helped form

And since the moment they were sprayed with U.S. delousing powder, the Kims have shared the South Korean ambivalence toward "big brother," the United States. Like South Korea itself, the Kims could not have succeedthe U.S. military that was long their only customer or the U.S. technology that got them started. But the Kims share with the na-

brother." "The saddest thing was, no-

body knew anything about Ko-rea," Young Chull, 50, recalled of his college days in Kansas. "They all thought I must be an orphan, or my mother must run a laundry shop. I tried to tell them that Korea also has a culture, also has good people. I never could succeed."

"That's why now, when Korea is booming, cars are being exported, VCRs, we have a certain pride, at least my generation," he said, "Like with the Olympic Games. ed without America - without So I'm glad now they'll understand what Korea is all about." His father, Kim Sung Shik, was born on a northern Korea farm just after the turn of the century. reaching \$3,000 a year, the Kim tion a memory of what they view In about 1923, he moved to

next four decades, the Kims The workers who sew Jindo furs, tion to shed the role of "little ital, and began driving the streetcars installed by the Japanese. Mr. Kim had an aputude for new technology, and he realized that automobiles were the coming

> establish a driving school. Mr. Kim prospered with the school, and then with a taxi company and a garage. With the profits, he bought apple orchards. When the Soviet Union occu-

thing. He traveled to Japan,

pied northern Korea in 1945 after the Japanese defeat in World War II, he was in trouble. "Of course, the North Koreans said, You are landlords, you are capitalists, you must be punished," Young Chull said.

ther into jail." So the family headed south. See KOREA, Page 4

These guys kept putting my fa-

After Burundi Tribal Massacre, Donors Rethink Their Aid Strategy

Washington Post Service
BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Things work in
this small country. That is what the bureaucrats who dispense Western development money in

and most powerful patron of African governments, has made this nation of five million people the largest per-capita recipient of low-interest

Western donor governments that are eager to show that free-market policies can benefit Africa, the Burundi government, has presided in recent weeks over a tribal massacre.

has shocked Western donors.

cially estimated by the government. In 1972, government troops murdered 100,000 Hums. Since the killings last month, 50,000 Burundi-

Tusi tribe, which makes up 15 percent of the population, and nearly every government soldier is a Tutsi. Nearly all of the dead were from the Hutu tribe, and there is strong evidence that most of them were killed by government soldiers. learly all the refugees, too, are Hunus.

The scale and barbarity of the military killing

lion a year. "Morally, we should get out and slam the door behind us."

For Western donor countries and multilateral lending agencies, military genocide in the highlands of central Africa has created a dilemma similar to that faced by the trading partners of white-ruled South Africa: What is the best way to encourage democratic changes in a sovereign country with a morally repugnant political sys-

Before the killings, the World Bank, which this year will give Burundi about \$80 million in grants and concessional loans, seemed convinced that monetary support for free-market economic changes would gradually encourage the dismanthing of minority rule.

Development specialists acknowledge that the

recently increased its aid to more than \$20 mil-lion a year. "Morally, we should get out and slam year, has told World Bank officials that he will end minority domination within four years.

> "Buyoya understands that there are only two ways to go in this country," said a World Bank official here. "One is civil war. The other is gradual relaxation of tribal discrimination." Major Buyoya has eliminated passbook laws that had kept Hutus from migrating around the country in search of better jobs.

The government here saw that there was no hope for economic development if they continued with restriction on the movement of the labor market," a World Bank official said of the

World Bank had other reasons to make hig loans

there are not that many in the World Bank's kitty in Africa," a bank official said.

The Tutsi government, which is considered to be well organized, well managed and relatively uncorrupt, has been highly receptive to the bank's free-market policies. Western economists say that the pace of change here has been far more impressive than in many nearby African countries, such as Zaire and Zambia, that are marked by corruption and inefficiency.

The military regime has quickly completed nearly all of the policy changes that the World Bank and countries like the United States insist are necessary for economic growth. Burundi has devalued its currency, eliminated most import restrictions, raised prices paid to farmers and stripped the economy of regulations that inhibit

In return, the World Bank has lent money for

Kiosk

Burma Strike

Gains Backers

RANGOON, Burwa (AFP)

- Two key opposition lead-

ers, U Tin Oo and Daw Aung

San Suu-Kyi, added their voices Monday to an ultima-

turn from student leaders that

the nation's leaders turn over

power to an interim govern-

ment by Wednesday might or

face a nationwide general

Handreds of thousands

marched in Rangoon and oth-

er cities as demonstrations

continued against single-party

rule. U Nu. a former prime

minister, spoke at a memorial

service attended by up to

100,000 people for students

killed in riots in March.

strike Thursday.

Chun Kyung Hwan, brother of the former South Korean president, in Seoul on Monday before being sentenced to seven years for embezziement. Page 6.

A fire at a new Soviet reactor is quickly extinguished. Page 7.

The Philippines is holding out for a tripling of aid in return for an agreement on U.S. military bases.

fract troops have barred the routes used by Kurdish refugoes fleeing to Turkey. Page 2.

Business / Finance

Pernod Ricard's takeover bid

for Irish Distillers is lower

than an earlier offer by Grand Page 11. Metropolitan. han is reportedly in talks to

General News

NATO is most wentied by betrayal of war plans in the West German spy case. Page 4.

self its 25 percent stake in Krupp, the West German steel

By Blaine Harden

Africa say about Burundi. And that is why the World Bank, the richest

But to the horror of the World Bank and

Interviews with doctors, church officials and diplomats indicate that the number killed in the

ans have fled the country, gathering in squalid refugee camps in neighboring Rwanda.

The government is controlled by the minority

In the past two weeks, hundreds of Hunn women and children have come out of hiding displaying multiple bayonet wounds in their

"The real question is, Why are we still here?"

The Tutsis reserved most political, economic

"We have a high-performing country here, and education, health and agricultural reform,

The real question is, Why are we still here?" and educational opportunities for their tribe, but asked a diplomat from a European country that the country's military leader, Major Pierre north is 20,000, far greater than the 5,000 offi-

In Israel, Deaths by Fire Mark Deepening Arab-Jew Hostility

By Glenn Frankel

OR YEHUDA, Israel — The three Arabs lived in the Gaza Strip, but they worked 50 miles away at a construction project in this small, working-class Israeli town just east of Tel Aviv. And so at night, rather than make the long, uncertain trek borne, they would sleep in the corrugatedtin toolshed on the site of the new community center they were helping to build.

Then while they slept one muggy night two weeks ago, someone bolted the door to the shed from the outside and set it ablaze. The three workers, trapped inside, died from burns and suffocation.

They were the first Palestinians to be killed inside Israel's pre-1967 borders since the Arah uprising, or intifada, began eight months ago. The police have arrested three local Israeli men and a 17-year-old boy in connection with the deaths. More than a simple matter of crime and punishment, the Or Yehuda case has become a grim measure of how deep the hostility between

Yet the deaths also briefly opened a

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apart. Last week, the town's mayor, Yitzbak Bukobza, in an unusual gesture, led a small delegation of residents to the Gaza village of Gharara, where he met with the families of two of the victims. He embraced them and promised that he and his constituents would work to see such a tragedy

"I was trying to say that as a human being, I feel the sorrow of the families," Mr. Bukobza said in an interview. "Arabs are human beings too, and we're going to have to live with them in this country till who knows when. We're going to have to look for normal relations.

would never recur. Both sides wept.

In the beginning, the uprising appeared to have little direct impact on Jewish towns in Israel's heartland. The joke in trendy Tel Aviv was that imifada was a new Mexican

That has changed recently as the uprising spilled into Israel proper. In the last month, there have been firebombings and rock-throwing incidents by unknown Arab assailants in Tel Aviv as well as a spate of

fragile bridge between the troubled worlds of Or Yehuda and Gaza, 80 kilometers on by Jews. In several cases where Jewish employers have intervened to protect their workers, they too have been attacked by angry Israelis. Last week alone, the police reported a total of 89 cases of "hostile activity" between Jews and Arabs inside

> The continuing cycle of violence has fed an atmosphere of helplessness and anger in the Israeli public. One result: Recent polls indicate that as much as 40 percent of Israel's Jewish electorate favors "transfer" - the forced deportation of Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories to Jordan and other Arab nations.

In many ways Or Yehuda, population 21,000, typifies Israel. It was founded in 1948 on the remains of a village abandoned by Arabs during the country's bitter independence war. As one set of refugees fled, another arrived, consisting mostly of Se-phardic Jews from Libya and Iraq. Today, Or Yehuda is a jumbled collec-

tion of stark high rises and squat concrete garden flats. Television antennas, water tanks and solar-heating panels compete for

space on every roof. Arab labor helped build the town and nearly 1,000 Arabs still work in it, many of them in construction.

Like most working-class communities in Israel, it is a rightist town whose voters flock to the populist Likud rather than to the more affluent and dovish Labor Alignment. The growing political strength of the Likud and socioeconomic rise of these Sephardic voters have gone hand in hand over the past decade, as has an increasing distrust of Arabs.

"A lot of these people don't like Arabs," said Mohammed Ahmed Ali, a middleaged Palestinian construction worker from the West Bank who was on the same crew as the three dead men. "We don't speak to them and they don't speak to us, but I see it in their eyes, in the way they look at you."

Many Israeli residents dispute Mr. Ali's claim. Arabs have always been welcome in Or Yehuda, they contend, and relations have been close. Because most of the Jews the territories are supposed to go home of town.

each night, but dozens sleep in the town while officials turn a blind eye.

The police have said they are not certain why the three construction workers were killed. In court last week, a magistrate suggested the suspects may have been seekng to take revenge on the Israeli contractor, who had refused to hire one of them.

Mr. Bukobza, who has been the town's mayor for 10 years, and many residents say they cannot believe that Jews would commit such an act of terrorism. The mayor concedes that Jewish hostility toward Arabs has been growing but refuses to see a connection to the burning. "The hard feelings, the hatred and the threats, these are only words — but to do such a thing is very different," he says. "We are sorry that people who came to help build our town lost their lives."

Others are not so sorry. Two other Israe-lis were picked up last week after allegedly planning to firebomb yet another but where four Arabs were sleeping. The police come from Arab countries, many speak
Arabic. Under Israeli law, workers from

also reported that an Arab youth was beaten by three unknown men on the outskirts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ANKARA — Iraqi troops bat-tling Kurdish rebels have barred the routes that Kurdish refugees have used to flee into Turkey,

Turkish officials said Monday. Thousands of Kurds have fled across the border in the last week to escape the Iraqi offensive, Turkish officials said Monday. Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz.

said, however, the refugees were no longer arriving because passes through the mountains along the border had been blocked.

"The way Iraqi forces are de-ployed," Mr. Yilmaz said, "cross-ing has become impossible." From 10,000 to 15,000 Kurds supplied, financed and advised by Iran — have been fighting Iraqi troops from bases in the North since the Gulf War broke out eight years ago. The Kurds are seeking

autonomy.

Iraq launched its latest offensive soon after Iran agreed to a ceasefire in the Gulf War. The Kurdish refugees asserted

that Iraqi warplanes dropped chemical bombs on them as they The Anatolian News Agency quoted Mr. Yilmaz as saying that 62,937 Iraqi Kurds had been given

refuge in Turkey. Other sources pot the figure at close to 100,000. The Iranian news agency IRNA, monitored in Cyprus, quoted Inte-rior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi of Iran as saying that 5,000 Iraqi Kurds had taken refuge in Iran in recent weeks. He also said that Tehran was ready to accept

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Turkey Says Iraqis Have Blocked Routes Used by Kurdish Refugees

Mr. Mohtashemi has criticized international organizations for neglecting the plight of the Knrds. IRNA also quoted a military officer as saying that Iraqi jets at-tacked Kurdish and Iranian villages in northern Iran over the weekend. There were no immediate reports of casualties and there was

no confirmation of the charges The Iranian officer accused Iraq of raiding the Kurdish villages of Divaz, near Oshnavieh in Iran's Azerbaijan Province, and Darreh Sheikh Rivas, about three kilome-

ters (two miles) east of the Iran-Iraq border, also in Azerbaijan. The reported Iraqi attacks came a day after a State Department offi-cial said the United States planned to protest directly to Iraq about its reported use of chemical weapons

against Kurdish refugees. The U.S. ambassador in Bagbdad, April Glaspie, will make "some expression of concern" to the government of President Saddam Hussein, the official said.

Security sources in Turkey said the government was seeking tighter border security to halt a Kurdish revolt within its own boundaries. They said Ankara had increased security along its rugged frontier and wanted neighboring Iraq and Iran to do the same.

Political sources said the Turkish Foreign Ministry was believed to have asked Iran and Iraq last week

to increase their border security. Mr. Yilmaz said Iraq had made no official request to extradite any to Iraq and the Arab nation."

ment with Iraq. Even if there had been one, we would need lists of criminals and their stated crimes prepared by judicial authorities,"

In Ankara, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey was quoted as accusing Iraq of massacring Kurd-

A spokesman for Massoud Bar-zani, a Kurdish leader, said 500 Kurds had been killed and at least 3,000 wounded in the latest Iraqi chemical attacks. He said an additional 1,300 were killed and buried in a mass grave Ang. 28 near Da-huk, in the iraqi province of Kurdi-

In Baghdad, meanwhile, Iraq said Monday that it would take legal action against "enemy" newspapers that published reports that it had used chemical warfare against Kurdish rebels.

The Iraqi news agency INA said legal experts were preparing to take court action against newspapers that reported the alleged use of such weapons. No Iraqi paper has published the reports.

INA said the legal action was being be taken against newspapers which had "unleashed a false and ill-intentioned campaign" against

INA said, "Iraqi officials describe the allegations fanned by en-emy newspapers of Iraq as falling within the framework of a misinformation campaign carried out under Zionist influences opposed (AP, Reuters, UPI)

A MEETING AT 10 DOWNING STREET — King Hussein of Jordan, who was visiting London on Monday, stopped by for a visit with the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher.

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the Sichuan and Guangzhou Gardens, For private entertainment. The Palace Ballroom and other function rooms are also available with a choice of menus to suit the occasion. Located just a short walk

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Discussions on 2 Fronts Focus on Gulf Impasse

GENEVA - The United Nations mediator at the Gulf War have auxiously taken a more active peace talks, Jan Eliasson, was working Monday to try to find small points of agreement, while foreign ministers from the Gulf nations were meeting in Riyadh to attempt to help break the deadlock.

On the 12th day of talks Mr. Eliasson held what were described as "informal meetings" with political and legal experts from Iran and Iraq. UN officials said there were still no plans for a full meeting between the Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers and their delega-tions.

progress since they sat down Ang. 25 to try to end their hostilities permanently, but the Swedish dip-lomat has held long separate talks.

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Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches With the Geneva negotiations sputtering, the Gulf Arab nations

> role. Though Saudi Arabia does not have diplomatic relations with Iran, its ambassador to Washing-ton, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, worked in New York in getting fran and Iraq to agree to talk and has for the last several days been quietly holding discussions in Ge-

The Kuwaiti foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, told the foreign ministers meeting in Riyadh that the Gulf Cooperation Council was directly involved Iran and Iraq have made little in efforts to draw up a peace formula, but he did not elaborate.

"Resolution 598 mentions that the Gulf states will be involved in the talks," a diplomat from the council said. "We have a certain role in the talks." The UN Security Council resolu-

tion, the basis for the negotiations, requests the secretary general to examine ways to enhance regional security "in consultation with Iran and Iraq and with other states of In the Geneva negotiations, Iraq

wants Iran to agree not to search Iraqi ships in the Gulf. Tehran appears ready to go along, if Iraq also But Iraq is also asking that a UN operation be allowed to clear up the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, which

lies between the two countries and which is Iraq'a main outlet to the Gulf. "This could take two years," an Iraqi delegate said, "and we don't

want at any one stage the Iranians to hold this up." But Shatt-al-Arab is an extremely sensitive issue, at the heart of centuries of enmity, and Iran argues that it should be discussed later. (Reaters, UPI)

(Reuters, UPI)

Herald Tribun

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WORLD BRIEFS

China Moves to Protect State Secrets

BELIING (UPI) — China passed on Monday its first state secrets law, stipulating that both foreigners and Chinese may face the death penalty for revealing classified information. Some lawmakers voiced hopes the

law would help stem leaks to the foreign press.

The law, approved at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, sharpens previous regulations that foliated the standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, sharpens previous regulations that foliated the standard confidence of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, sharpens previous regulations and the standard confidence of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, sharpens previous regulations and the standard confidence of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, sharpens previous regulations and the standard confidence of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, sharpens previous regulations and the Standard confidence of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, sharpens previous regulations and the Standard confidence of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, sharpens previous regulations and the Standard confidence of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, sharpens previous regulations and the Standard confidence of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, sharpens previous regulations and the Standard confidence of the S

National recipie a Congress, China's paradiatine, sharpens previous regis, lations that failed to clearly define a state secret.

Offenders who "steal, secretly gather, buy or illegally provide state secrets to overseas institutions, organizations or individuals" will face sentences ranging from five years in prison to capital punishment.

Brezhnev's Son-in-Law Goes on Trial

MOSCOW (Renters) - Yuri M. Churbanov, the son-in-law of Leonid L Brezhnev, the former Soviet leader, went on trial before the Sovier Supreme Court on Monday on charges of accepting bribes of more than 656,883 rubles (about \$1.1 million) to protect corrupt police officials.

Mr. Churbanov, 51, sat in the dock with eight codefendants, all former ton police officials from I behalvistant as a court office of the code top police officials from Uzbekistan, as a court officer read out the indictment accusing him of seeking personal gain while serving as first deputy interior minister in the 1970s and early 1980s.

deputy miterior minister in the 1970s and early 1980s.

His wife, Galina, whom he married in 1971, did not appear on the first day of the trial, which ended when one of the defendants had a seiznre and doctors were called. Mr. Brezhnev died in 1982,

Shamir Plans 'Private' Hungary Visit.

BUDAPEST (NYT) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel will visit Hungary later this month, Hungarians and foreign diplomats say. Although he is scheduled to confer with Hungary's leader, Karoly Grosz and other cabinet ministers, Hungary will designate the visit as "private" and has made no announcement of it.

Hungary and Israel agreed a year ago to establish limited diplomatic relations, below the level of ambassador. The agreement ended 20 years without formal links. Romania is the only Communist country to have been visited by Israel writer ministers since 1967.

been visited by Israeli prime ministers since 1967.

Mr. Shamir's coming visit and the discreet treatment it has been given by Budapest illustrate what diplomats see as Hungary's ambiguous attitude toward Israel. When Shimon Peres, Israel's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, came to Budapest in May, Hungary announced the test of the best left.

the visit only after he had left.

Israelis Arrest 16 in Army Scandal

TEL AVIV (Reuters) - The Israeli Army said Monday that it had arrested 16 people, including senior officers, on suspicion of involvement in a scheme to free soldiers from mandatory service in exchange for money and other favors.

Military officials said the ring, suspected of releasing up to 60 conscripts and reservists from army service, involved a doctor alleged to have forged medical documents and two officers of the rank of lieutenant

A spokesman said that eight of the 16 were soldiers and the rest civilians. He said the Israeli police joined the investigation when it became clear that civilians were also involved. The Israeli radio described the sums of money involved as large.

China Drops Goal of Limiting Births.

BEIJING (UPI) — China abandoned on Monday its goal of limiting its population to 1.2 billion by the end of the century.

The acknowledgment had been hinted at in official press reports and expressed privately by officials. It reflected the growing realization that China's "one-couple, one-child" family planning policy was falling short. in the world's most populous nation.

'China's total population will increase to around 1.25 billion, possibly to 1.28 billion, hy the end of this century," the official Xinhua news agency quoted a Chinese official as saying. The statement marked the first official acknowledgment that China had been forced to retreat from its target to hold its population under 1.2 billion by the year 2000.

Rights Group Cites Progress by Cuba LONDON (UPI) -- Amnesty International said Tuesday that "signifi-cant steps" had been made to improve the situation of political prisoners

But it appealed to Cuban authorities to release an estimated 300 to 400 people still believed to be jailed for exercising their political rights, trying to leave the country or opposing Communist rule.

The London-based organization, which monitors the plight of political prisoners around the world, published a 30-page report after a visit to Cuba in March by its secretary-general, Ian Martin, and two members of

For the Record

A 52d person has died from injuries suffered when an Italian Air Force jet crashed in flames into a crowd at an air show on Aug. 28 at the U.S. Air Base in Ramstein, West Germany, a West German official said. (All Israel's High Court of Justice upheld on Monday an army order that say months ago cut international telephone links to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The army measure was aimed at I Palestinian uprising.

Greek authorities postponed on Monday for the second time a hearing on the extradition of a Palestinian wanted by U.S. officials for a 1982 bomb attack on a civilian airliner,

Indian editors, reporters and other newspaper employees stepped up pressure on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government Monday to withdraw a proposed defamation law that they say could drastically curb press freedom. They have called a nationwide strike of newspapers Tuesday to protest the bill.

The Netherlands banned pleasure boats and commercial fishing from portions of its northern coastal waters Monday to keep them from sturbing seals ill with a distemper virus.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Gulf Air will more than double its fleet to 42 planes within five years, an official of the Bahrain-based regional airline said.

(Reality) The Netherlands banned pleasure boats and commercial fishing figures portions of its northern coastal waters Monday to keep them from disturbing seals ill with a distemper virus.

(Reuter)

QUAYLE: Hard-Line View

(Continued from Page 1) Democratic nominee for president, the Republican said, "I feel very strongly that his approach, particularly on national security, would be

The Massachusetts governor, Mr. Quayle said, "takes a mechanical, technical approach to people Mr. Dukakis would be a one-term president, Mr. Quayle said.

"The country would be in an economic downturn," he said, "and international respect for our country would be questioned once

"I'm not sure we want to give anybody like that a chance," he said. "I just don't feel he is in synch with mainstream thinking in America. I can't say that about Bentsen. He's not out of the ballpark, so my target is going to be Dukakis the

He said his relationship with Mr. Bush had been "more business than and bring your people in. That's his personal," centering on discussions at the weekly luncheons of Bernard People in That's his reorganizing. It's not changing the at the weekly luncheons of Republican senators that Mr. Bush attends. Mr. Quayle, a member of the national security matters.

me as vice president on national dissent in Eastern Europe. "Posecurity matters," he said.

He said he has never visited the right now." Soviet Union or any other Communist nation except for a brief visit to Yugoslavia during an art trip to alter the deployment of conventions. Europe while he was a student at tional forces in Europe.

DePauw University. But he said he had made a point of speaking with senior administration officials and trade and credits from the West, adding "We should not give it to

effort to "keep informed on what's going there right now."

"The best way to describe how!

feel about Gorbachev," he said, "is agnostic," implying a generally skeptical view. The withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, he said, "is the first step backward" from the "basic doctrine" of Lenators with the said of the said. ism, which he described as being a belief that "you have to expand to keep communism alive."
We have to see if it's going to be

two steps forward someplace else down the road," he said. Because Mr. Gorbachey has a different approach than his predecessors, "his mannerisms and signare unfortunately pleasing to ""
West," Mr. Quayle said, adding, "Unfortunately, because I don't think from an ideological point of the contract of the contr view, he's any different from

Brezhnev or anybody else." "Perestroika is nothing more than refined Stalinism," the candidate said. "Kick their people out

Mr. Quayle said that glosnost. policy that is loosely defined a Armed Services Committee, said openness, "is something different Mr. Bush had leaned on him on and might prove to be a positive of the committee of the committ sign. But he said that he wanted to "And I am sure he will lean on see how Mr. Gorbachev deals with land," he said, "doesn't look good

other knowledgeshle people who adding. "We should not give it in had been to the Soviet Union in an him in a casual, easy way."

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Floods Kil In Mexican MEXICO COS firmed death

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Millions Swindled From U.S. Doctors

By George Volsky
New York Times Service

MIAMI - At least 50 physicishs in southern Florida believed that Henry Gherman had invested millions of dollars of their retirement money in government-in-sured certificates of deposit.

Actually, he was using the mon-cy to live lavishly and gamble compulsively at some of the world's swankiest casinos, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has charged.

It came as a shock to the physicians in early August when they received copies of a handwritten letter saying: "By the time you re-ceive this letter 1 will be gone. 1 (Nive run away."

colleague received Mr. Gherman's letter said: "He told me when he read the first line his heart stopped beating. He realized he had lost more than half a million dollars."

Last week the federal govern-ment charged Mr. Gherman with two counts of mail fraud and five counts of embezzlement. The swindle he was accused of engineering involved at least \$20 million, said William E. Wells, special agent in charge of the Miami FBI office.

Since the FBl has asked Interpol to help locate the fugitive, law en-forcement officials speculated that be might be in Europe.

The FBI said in court papers that Mr. Gherman's fraudulent activities had spanned a decade. It charged that, beginning in 1978, he "devised a scheme" to defraud about 150 doctors and their employees for whom he had set up nvestment funds and pension

The complaint said that Mr. Gherman obtained his elients' powers of attorney to transfer moncy given to him for investment and periodically gave them frandulent

A New Yorker, Mr. Gherman he was 30 years old selling insurance. But in 1969, at 34, according to published reports, he filed for personal bankruptcy, listing \$1 million in unpaid bills to casinos and hotels in Las Vegas and New York City and only \$15 in cash

The Associated Press

day as emergency crews worked to

open roads and deliver supplies to

communities isolated by flooding after two hurricanes, officials said.

They said most of the victims

were killed in unudslides or were

Much of the southern half of the

country was affected by the hurri-

canes designated Debby and

Kristy, from Veracruz on the east

to the west coast resorts and Chia-

pas on the border with Guatemala.

The nurricane struck first on Fri-

day, closely followed by one desig-

nated Kristy, which remained off

In Mexican Hurricanes

Several years later, he moved to Miami Beach and represented many doctors, mostly at the Mount Sinai Medical Center. He negotiated their contracts with the hospital and later became their financial adviser and confident

Described by some acquaintances as an overweening and brash man, Mr. Gherman was, nonetheless, deferential to his clients, whom he entertained lavishly.

The man who was known as Mr. Gherman's best friend was described by his colleagues as the largest financial loser in the situa-tion. Dr. Arthur Rywlin, a pathologist who died recently of leukemia, was said to have given Mr. Gherman \$4 million to invest in certificates of deposit.

Moreover, when Dr. Rywlin's widow received a \$1 million check from his insurance company, Mr. Gherman persuaded her to buy additional CDs.

"She endorsed the check, gave it to him and that was the last she saw of him, and of her and Arthur's money," one of her late husband's Shortly before disappearing the investigators said, Mr. Gherman

withdrew \$4.4 million from Com-

mercebank of Miami, mostly in \$100 bills that filled several suit-The FBI said that Mr. Gherman's clients had ignored or chosen to overlook one trait of his: He was

a compulsive gambler and apparently not a successful one.

In April, according to copies of checks presented in court, his company transferred \$150,000 to pay gambling debts at casinos in Atlantic City and the Palamase He also tic City and the Bahamas. He also

gambled frequently in Las Vegas and London, according to the FBL Since sending the letter to his clients, Mr. Gherman has made. one 30-second telephone call to his wife, Joan, without telling her where he was said Ronald G. made his first million dollars before Neiwirth, a Miami attorney who represents Mrs. Gherman, their son, Craig, and daughter, Shari Gherman Rance, in bankruptcy proceedings already initiated by

creditors. Mr. Neiwirth said that "Joan Gherman had no warning that her husband was about to disappear.".

Floods Kill at Least 18

MEXICO CITY — The con-firmed death toll rose to 18 Mou-as 10,000 residents of Alamo were

forced to leave their homes, Mr. continued. Look at your kids. traffic for 15 hours during the Look at your parents. Look in the weekend on the Pan-American

swept away by swollen rivers. An estimated 50,000 people were evacuated from their homes. start of the fall political campaign to repeat his portrayal of Mr. Du-kakis as a liberal who would leave Tourists were stranded in the resort of Ixtapa-Zihuatenejo, where military defense.

the airport was flooded and the road south to Acapulco and north to Lázaro Cárdenas was closed to traffic, hotel owners reported. They said Ixtapa was left without elec-

The hurricane called Debby disin Veracruz, about 240 kilometers (150 miles) northeast of Mexico City, about 25,000 people were left homeless, Raul Torres, a moved out to sea.

A cracked bridge immobilized



CLASHES FOLLOW ANTI-PINOCHET RALLY — Police in the Chilean capital, Santiago, dragging a protester during clashes after a peaceful rally by the opposition against President Augusto Pinochet. More than 200 people were arrested. About 100,000 people attended the rally Sunday, a test of how much campaign freedom will be allowed for the Oct. 5 plebiscite.

Dukakis Tries a Middle Class Appeal

hinks that a naval exercise is some-

In doing so, Mr. Bush invoked the name of the actress who infuri-

ated supporters of the Vietnam
War by protesting U.S. government policy in Southeast Asia.
Mr. Bush told the San Diego

make new breakthroughs in both

world,"

"We can't afford to he governed

defense system from the point of

view of: Will it work. Does it make

"We can't just dismiss every new

"We are a wonderful and diverse

ethnic diversity.

dream," he said.

DETROIT - Governor Michael S. Dukakis used Labor Day, a national holiday for the working man and woman, to sharply criticize Vice President George Bush as the leader of the party of the rich and a supporter of tax breaks for the

Mr. Bush told the San Diego audience: "This campaign is about many things, hut if I had to narrow it down, I'd say it is foremost about jobs and peace. It's about protecting the gains we've made in jobs and peace and it's about protecting the glains we've made in jobs and peace and it's about protecting the gains we've made in jobs and peace and it's about protecting the gains we've made in jobs and peace and it's about protecting the gains we've made in jobs and peace and it's about protecting the gains we've made in jobs and peace and it's about protecting the gains we've made in jobs and peace and it's about protecting the gains we've made in jobs and peace and it's about protecting the gain we've made in jobs and peace and it's about protecting the gai

"The election is a choice between two kinds of leadership, two ideas areas."
about prosperity and two visions of He about prosperity and two visions of America," said Mr. Dukakis, the tion had created 17.5 million jobs Democratic canonage for passes sion.

dent. "For the past seven years, as sion.

On defense matters, Mr. Bush

on tough the Census Burean told us this past On defense matters, Mr. Bush week, the rich have gotten richer, said, "We're living in a tough." the poor have gotten poorer, and those of us in the middle — and that means most of us - are get-

ting squeezed.
"My friends, I ask you, can we afford four more years of that?"

He said Mr. Bush's proposal to cut the capital gains tax would give people with incomes of more than \$200,000 a year a tax break of

"That's more than the average teacher makes," Mr. Dukakis said. That's enough to send your son or daughter to Michigan State for four years. The down payment young couples could use to buy their first

"And who do you think is going to pay for that new tax break?" he mirror and ask yourself: 'Can we afford four more years of that?'

Mr. Bush used the traditional the United Nations with a weak

In San Diego, the Republican candidate attacked his rival for opposing the MX and Midgetman missiles, the Strategic Defense Initiative program for missile defenses, and two new aircraft carrier

Accusing the Massachusetts gov-ernor of following "the standard litany of the liberal left," Mr. Bush said, "I wouldn't be surprised if he

Panama's Middle Class Is Reeling Because of U.S. Economic Sanctions

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service
PANAMA CITY — Unable to

pay her ntility hill after being laid off, Juana recently had a friend turn off her electricity meter.

"We have to do whatever we can to survive," said Juana, a 38-yearold lawyer. "I've used up all my savings. Just getting enough to eat cording to many bankers, economists and Western diplomats

It is an accepted part of urban life here that thousands of poor families routinely turn off their electricity meters so they get power

But now the practice has become common among what many Panamanians call "the new poor" — the formerly thriving middle class.

After two decades of relative prosperity that contrasted sharply with developments in the rest of Central America, the sudden growth of this type of crime among professionals illustrates the desper-ation facing Panama's middle class.

Once the envy of the region, the country's middle class has been particularly hard hit by the con-tinuing depression, which was set off by the confrontation between the United States and General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the military chief and de facto ruler. thing you find in Jane Fonda's workout book."

In doing so, Mr. Bush invoked by blind negative ideology against weapons," he said. "We've got to look at every new idea and every

General Noriega is under federal indictment in the United States on racketeering and drug-trafficking charges. Washington has applied stringent economic sanctions, which have crippled Panama's economy, in an effort to force him to give up power.

idea out of hand with a breezy, 'We Shaken by the deteriorating con-ditions, doctors, lawyers, bankers and other white-collar workers already have enough weapons," he added. In Detroit, Mr. Dukakis recalled have been emigrating.

his trip with his mother, an immi-Luis Alberto Arias, the president grant, to Ellis Island on Saturday, of an investment company and for-mer general manager of the Naand paid tribute to the nation's tional Bank of Panama, said five of his squash cluh's 100 members had mosaic of races and creeds and ethleft and others planned to go.

nic groups bound together by our love for this country, by our belief "The country is decapitalizing itin its future, and by our deep and self," said a leading economist who ahiding faith in the American is a former government minister. "People are eating away their life-

country now faces the economic decline, political polarization and violence that have engulfed all its

mists and Western diplomats. "The middle is being squeezed out," one Western diplomat said. He noted that the deficit was equal \$15.5 million this year. to tax receipts and predicted that the government would be forced to cut public employees' salaries.

Although estimates vary widely, the U.S. Commerce Department predicts that the country's gross domestic product this year will plummet by 10 to 15 percent. Many private economists estimate much sharper declines.

The official unemployment rate, which has ballooned to 18 percent from 10.2 percent at the end of 1986, continues to climb. Private omists say unemployment is now 30 percent or more, perhaps 50 percent if the severely underemployed are included.

An increasing number of Panama's poor are being forced out of the city and back to the farm. Private relief agencies report that hm-ger is growing, while longtime resi-dents say Panama City already is noticeably shabbier.

That has led to growing fears that Panama's financial hemorrhage may be irrespecially an appropriate of protest against Cartering and the control of the con time savings. We're rotting from in the streets. Garbage is collected much less frequently, especially in dropped by 40 percent.

Dominado Ador Kaiser Bazan, the senior partner in a large conneighbors except Costa Rica, ac- struction company and former president of the Contractor's Association, estimated that spending on construction, which totaled \$220.5 million in 1987, would drop to

> The economic decline is perhaps most evident in Panama's financial industry, the regional banking center before the crisis. Deposits and outstanding credit have dropped to about \$15 billion from \$37 billion at the beginning of last year, ac-cording to the Commerce Depart-

hanks, including Bankers Trust Co. of New York, Republic National Bank of New York and First Chicago Bank, have closed their Panamanian operations. Others are expected to follow. Credit is almost

dents say Panama City already is noticeably shabbier.

They say that the crime rate has jumped and that there is more litter

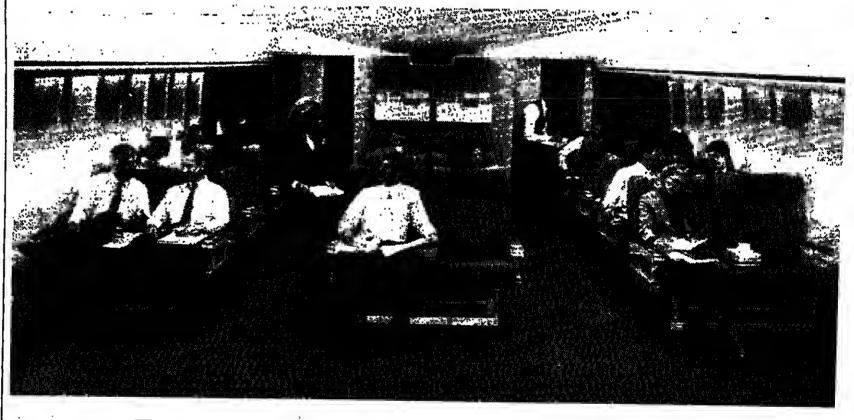
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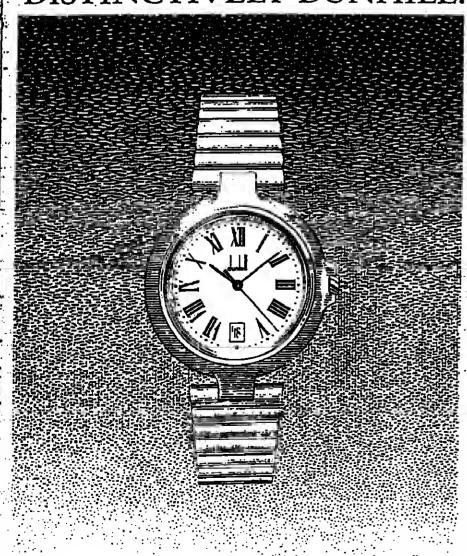
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For NATO, Betrayal of War Plans Is Worst Part of Espionage Case

By Bernard E. Trainor

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The loss of war plans for the defense of the U.S.-controlled sector of the NATO front could be the most serious aspect of the spy operation uncovered in West Germany in August.

Western officials say Clyde Lee Conrad, a retired U.S. Army sergeant who served with the 5th Infantry

NEWS ANALYSIS

Division in Europe for 10 years, gave Hungarian spies U.S. contingency plans for allied operations in

That, they say, is potentially a graver loss than the information provided about the locations of missile

sites and a secret oil pipeline.

Senior U.S. military officers say that the Warsaw Pact can gather intelligence about missile sites and pipelines from electronic and satellite intelligence systems. tems, but that it cannot learn the details of contingen-

cy plans without actually seeing them.

Details of the spy case remain sketchy, but the West German Public Prosecutor's Office has described the case as "especially grave." West German officials say it will be months before they can make a full assess-

ment of the damage done by the spy ring.
What is known is that Mr. Conrad had access to the defense plans while serving with the 8th Division from 1974 until 1979 and then again from 1980 to 1985. when he retired.

Not only do the plans contain details for the defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization sector for which the division is responsible, officials say, but, more important, they reveal much about how all U.S. combat units in West Germany plan to fight if war

Pentagon officials say that adjustments can readily be made to compensate for the loss of a division's defense plans, but that compromising the details of the way American forces plan to counter a Warsaw Pact attack by East bloc forces.

attack poses a more serious problem of adjustment. A NATO official pointed out that on a given piece of terrain, there were only a limited number of defensive measures that can be taken and that the best ones

were already in the plans. Senior U.S. officers say that they do not yet know how much evidence the West Germans have collected, but they add that there have been significant changes in American defense plans for NATO since 1985, when Mr. Conrad retired. Unless be continued to have access to classified information, they say, the information he passed to the Hungarians is now outdated.

Mr. Conrad is reportedly not cooperating with the investigation, so it is not yet known what information ed to the Hungarians or if he continued to spy after his retirement. There are indications that he may have recruited other soldiers to spy for him afterward;

at least two soldiers have been questioned.

Although the Warsaw Pact is already familiar with the U.S. Army's operational doctrine as the result of NATO maneuvers and from readings of unclassified documents and professional articles published in the West, it is only by studying actual plans that it can know specifically how that doctrine would be carried

Possession of the division's plans would also con-firm operational details that might otherwise be only a subject of speculation. Warsaw Pact intelligence nfficers can also learn what steps the Americans plan to mislead its forces on the battlefield. Even an outdated plan would provide insight into deception techniques. The 8th Division is one of two American mechanized infantry divisions in West Germany. Along with two armored divisions and other combat and support units, it is part of the U.S. 7th Army in Europe, with its

headquarters in Heidelberg.

The divisions, which are divided into two corps, occupy positions along a key invasion route from the east into southern West Germany known as the Fulda Gap, a plain northwest of Frankfurt that has long been considered a possible staging area for a swift



Mail piling up at a sorting office in London on Monday as a result of the postal workers' strike.

SPLIT: U.K. Unions Divided as Postal Strike Spreads ers are stockholders in the British

Changes like these have led some union leaders like Mr. Hammond

to seek less confrontational ways of

representing their members' inter-

(Continued from Page 1)

like Arthur Scargill, the companies, many of them formerly mineworkers chief, whose from will government-owned, that employ and flying pickets made the lights go dim all over England in the

monumental struggle to stay ahead of inflation a decade ago.

Today, millions of British work-

> the class struggle. His critics argue that these things may be easier for his electrical workers than for lower-paid people like postal employees, who do not have so much of a stake in the economy as it is. Many of them are members of minority immigrant

Their strike began Wednesday, when most postal employees of the National Communications Union went on a one-day walkout to pro-test incentive cash payments intended to encourage workers in expensive areas like London area to

come to work, and stay, at the Post Later in the week, postal em-

logged letters and packages.
Postal officials who were saying that the strike last week was a patent absurdity said Monday that the jam was quickly getting bigger, that half of the country's 80 sorting cen-

with a jam of 100 million back-

ters, including the main one hanests and to emphasize union ser-vices like credit unions instead of dling overseas mail, were on strike and that they were engaged in secret talks with the union to try to settle the dispute. For the union, the issue was its contention that the Post Office had not been following the rules of the national contracts, under which workers in all parts of the country

2 More Flee East Germany

ments sanctioned by the union.

get the same pay for the same work,

except for cost-of-living adjust-

BERLIN - Two East German workers scaled the Berlin Wall early on Monday, the police said, making a total of eight people who ployees began walking out when have escaped across East Germa-management tried to hire tempo-ny's fortified border to the West in rary workers to help them cope the past four days.

Following a wave of optimism in mid-July during a visit to Manila by Secretary of State George P. Saultz, the negotiations deteriorated sharply in a quarrel over the level of compensation for use of Snbic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base, two of the biggest and most important U.S. military facili-

Philippines Seeks

ties outside the United States.
Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus, who is chief negotiator for the Philippines, is expected to have dis-cussions with administration officials and members of Congress in Washington next week and will meet Mr. Shultz at the United Nations on Sept. 30 in an effort to move the negotiations ahead.

By Don Oberdorfer

States has offered to double its aid

commitment to the Philippines to

\$360 million yearly to assure the

immediate future of the two U.S.

military bases there, but President

Corazon C. Aquino is insisting that

the aid at least be tripled, according to sources familiar with the stalled

Nearly three weeks after the ne-

gotiations were suspended in ap-

parent deadlock, each side seems

U.S.-Philippine negotiations.

dug into its own position.

Washington Pan Service
WASHINGTON — The United

The current talks are a five-year "review" of the U.S.-Philippine Military Bases Agreement rather than a full-scale renegotiation of the accord, which expires in 1991. Since the talks began in April, bow-ever, the Philippine side has re-opened several of the most difficult sues concerning the bases, including the question of nuclear weap-ons. It has also insisted on sharply higher compensation for 1989 and 1990, the last two years of the exist-

ing pact.
The outcome of the current review has been increasingly seen, especially on the Philippine side, as crucial to the outcome of the broader negotiations in a year or two about extension or termination of the bases agreement.

Since mid-summer the two sides have made progress toward resolv-ing the nuclear issue, which is no longer seen as a major roadblock. according to the sources.

Under an emerging agreement, said to he modeled on a formula developed earlier between the

Sharp Rise in Aid United States and Spain, limita tions would be placed on the storage of nuclear weapons in the Philippines and perhaps on some air force activity while retaining the U.S. policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nucle weapons, especially aboard U.S. warships.

The compensation issue, though is still a major sticking point with

no sign of agreement in sight. The current five-year U.S. com-ontment, established by the Rea-gan administration as a result of the 1983 five-year review, is for "best efforts" to provide \$130 million per year in security assistance. and economic support funds.

Actual U.S. aid has exceeded this

promised figure since Mrs. Aquino came to power in February 1986. In the initial stages of the bases review, Mr. Mangiapus spoke of review, Mr. Mangrapus spoke of raising U.S. compensation to bilions yearly, citing the \$3 billion provided annually to Israel and \$2.1 billion to Egypt.

By July, however, the official Philippine demand on the negotiating table was for \$1.2 billion yearly for 1020 and 1000 are transmitted.

for 1989 and 1990 - a tremendons leap from the current \$180 million annual commitment.

In Washington, an interagency committee within the administration debated the size of an increased commitment to the Philippines in view of the worldwide congressionally-directed cutbacks in security assistance.

"We squeezed every apple and crange in the place," said one par-

ticipant, in agreeing to raise the Philippine bases payments to \$360 million over the next two years, plus \$86 million in U.S. food aid and a \$50 million housing-guarantee program. All this came up to just under \$500 million, far short of the Philippine demand.

On some occasions Mrs. Aquino has pointed out that the United States roughly doubled the bases compensation at the behest of Mr. Marcos in 1983 in establishing the \$180 million level, and insisted it was not good enough to provide the same proportionate increase to her more democratic administration.

Mrs. Aquino's personal requirement is said to be \$540 in security assistance per year, which would be triple the current level.

ETHNIC: Armenians, Disenchanted With Gorbachev, Broaden Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

outdoor cafe. "They gave us a little bit of liberalization, but we are now well beyond that."

The beginning of a national movement resembles the people's fronts that have been organized re-cently in the Baltic republics to promote greater economic, political and cultural independence. Many of the goals of the Armenian group are similar, including a mea-sure of Armenian economic sovereignty and priority for the Armeman language in schools and in public affairs.

But in Armenia, the relationship between the new movement and the officials of the Communist Party has been tense.

At the Opera Square on Friday, a member of the Karabakh Committee demanded that the secondranking party official in the republic, a Russian, be dismissed because of insensitivity to Armenians. In turn, committee members have been attacked in the local

press as extremists. The authorities have ant broken Soviet rule; the right to open con-up the mass demonstrations that sulates in countries with large Ar-

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weekend sports

Monday's IHI

dosings in

Greece

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ltaly

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take place each Friday night, but menian populations; and the crepolice uniforms.

Karabakh Committee members said the police were in fact Russian soldiers wearing militia uniforms. The troops were reportedly called in because the local authorities did not trust the native police force to take action.

The goals laid out in the new Armenian manifesto stopped short of the call for complete Armenian independence advocated by some student firebrands, but the goals are enough to cause concern in the

The Armenians insist on veto power over all federal projects built in the republic, a demand intended to stop a controversial new chemical plant and a nuclear power sta-

Other demands include the freedom to fly the flag used during Armenia's brief independence, from 1918 until 1920, when the Armenian Republic came under

the latest gathering was reportedly ation of an Armenian army surrounded by thousands of men in detachment so that young men detachment so that young men from the republic can perform their military service on home soil, using their own language.

Unification of Armenia with Nagorno-Karabakh, rejected by the Soviet government in July, is still regarded as an overriding goal. Karabakh Committee members said they bad gathered mure than 400,000 signatures on a petition de-manding that the Armenian Legislature defy Moscow by declaring on its own that the disputed territory is part of Armenia.

The legislature is scheduled to meet in October, and committee members say they may call a general strike in dramatize their demand. Judging from interviews in Yere-

van and in nearby Echmiadzin, the seat of the Armenian Orthodox Church, the Karabakh Committee has broad public support and respect, not only among intellectuals and students but among ordinary working families and even Communist Party members.

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meetings draw 100,000 to 200,000

of Yerevan's 1.1 million residents, participants say.

Armenians say that while Mr. Gorbachev's promises of greater democracy and openness originally gave heart to their efforts, the pub-lic turned sharply against him after two events in July.

One event was a clash between Soviet troops and Armenian strikers at Yerevan's Zvartnots Airport. A 22-year-old Armenian was killed during the chaos, and dozens of people were injured. This was fol-lowed on July 18 by Moscow's decision to leave Nagomo-Karabakh under Azerbaijani jurisdiction. On Opera Square, where a few

hundred people assemble each eveming to debate current events, the mention of Mr. Gorbachev's name sets off a hostile murmur. "He's a scorpion," said one young man Saturday night.

Other Armenians are somewhat more sympathetic to Mr. Gorba-chev, pointing out that he feared an uprising in Azerbaijan if he yielded to the Armenian demands.

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9,400

700

145

190

160

11,310

41

47

KOREA: Northern Refugee Family's Battle to Succeed Parallels Seoul's

(Continued from Page 1)

With a little gold smuggled from Pyongyang, Kim started again in the U.S.-controlled South, opening an auto-parts store and gradually rebuilding. But in 1950 the North invaded, and everything was lost again. As tanks rumbled into the capital, the family fled.

But the retreating South Korean Army blew up the only bridge and the Kims, and thousands of others, were trapped. During the next three months of North Korean occupation, many accused of being he travels overseas every month. capitalists were shot.

ed by a former driving student, by then a major, who set up a motor pool in the Kins' backyard. Living part of the time in a storm sewer, scrounging rice, the Kims were sur-vived until General Douglas Mac-Arthur's forces arrived.

The Kims moved to a refugee center in Pusan, where the 10th and final child was born (five boys and five girls, two nf whom died in infancy). And when the war ended in 1953, they moved back to Seoul and started yet again, in a nation that had lost 350,000 people and most of its roads, railroads and factories.

"The only way to have a business was to deal with the Americans," Young Chull said. "They were the

only ones with money."
So Kim went to the Americans and won a contract to rebuild Jeep

known as the Korea General Corp., unable to make.

not discarding scrap fast enough and copied the address of every and the company could not fill its orders.

When the business faltered, it fell to Kim Young Jin, the third dreds of them. "Why don't you dreds of them."

fell to Kim Young Jin, the third first two boys went to Kansas for college; the two younger boys, now Jindo executives too, weren't old enough. Young Jin stayed home, attending Youse University's business school.

Today, with his crisp white shirts and narrow ties, Young Jin, 47, is as fashionable as his brothers, and

"twenty years ago, nothing, and then export, export, export. He shoddy goods, South Korea was recalls the Japanese model that Ko-hardly on the map. But in 1966, recalls the Japanese model that Koreans hoped would lead to their

Then Young Jin lugged his typeWew York furriers began sendwriter to the U.S. Embassy library ing scraps — fox paws, muskrat
said Kim Young Jin. "We thin
can build that kind of name."

son, to help pick up the pieces. The send us your scrap, and we'll make hats for you?"

Today, as thousands of sleek minks hang in the Jindo factory and Jindo representatives domi-nate fur auctions from Finland to San Francisco, the audacity of Young Jin's dream is hard to recall. The furriers thought they were cra-

"Many people in Korea have

At the time, South Korea was rately poor. At a time

when Japan was still known for Young Jin won a contract — a \$1,030 order to make 10,000 pomown prosperity.

But in the mid-1960s, it was far from clear what the Kims could from clear what the Kims could order for \$20,000. order for \$20,000.

heads, rabbit tails. Teen-age girls, sitting on the floor and sewing by hand, working 365 days a year for about \$20 per month, would turn the scraps into hats, hoods and "\$29 coats for Broadway hookers," Young Chull recalled.

By the mid-1970s, Young Jin had an even more radical idea: To depaystify fur-buying and create a mass market. Jindo would buy and treat pelts and turn them into coats that could be sold for half the normal price.

Today, Jindo has 44 stores of its own around the world, with plans for 200, Buyers from Japan, Europe' and the United States evel through Jindo's Scoul showroom. Jindo, which now raises its own minks, is expected to sell \$150 million worth of fur garments this year, three times South Korea's en-tire export bill in 1962.
"Now we're going to concentrate on quality, like Louis Vintton,"

said Kim Young Jin. "We think we

WARSAW: Empty Shelves and Soaring Pricetags

(Continued from Page 1) rather than through precipitous

price increases. Still, government officials have not yet specified how they will approach the problems that have haunted General Jaruzelski's planengines. Eventually, in the mid-ners for years: irrational wage-1960s, he won a contract to build price structures, staggering state city buses from U.S. Army scrap. subsidies and foreign debt pay-ln 1967, the business, then ments that Poland is chronically

It was the effort by authorities to

"The plan to reach many goals with one operation turned out to be wrong," Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner conceded in a recent speech. "With higher prices, the shop shelves were to be packed. They are not."

year that led to the current crisis, officials say.

resulting cuts in huge subsidies for food and energy were to allow planners to reduce heavy taxes on industrial enterprises, allowing them to invest and produce more

From the beginning, however, the plan was skewed by miscalcula-tions and political resistance. Managers determined to increase ex-At the center of the broad program to liberalize the economy was verted resources from key consumer-goods industries to export-ori-

Sam White, Paris Correspondent, Dies

PARIS - Sam White, 77, the Paris correspondent of London's Evening Standard newspaper for more than 40 years, died of respiratory problems Sunday.

An Australian, Mr. White, whn was one of the more colorful figures of Paris's Anglo-Saxon community, began to establish his repu-tation in World War II, during which be was a war correspondent for the Sydney Daily Telegraph.

Best known for his weekly column, "Sam White's Paris" in the Evening Standard, a compendium of gossip, scandal and intrigue that

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day, Mr. White also wrote highly astute political commentary for The Spectator weekly. Although he had been in poor health for several years, he continued writing for both publications up to his death. As a war correspondent, he ac-companied the 1944 invasion of Normandy and entered Paris with

Mr. White then returned briefly to Australia but soon came back to Europe and got a jnb with the Evening Standard in 1947. In Paris, he was to become a

the U.S. Army.

familiar sight in the bar of the Hotel Crillon, where he was awarded the courtesy of his own telephone. When the bar was remodeled, the hotel's owners presented him with a corner of the bar, which he put nn proud display at his home. Twice married, he refused to let

latherhood interfere with his round of pleasure spots, and he and his wife were often seen in their favorite nightclub with their infant daughter in a crib under their table.

In the 1970s, the Travelers' Club on the Avenue des Champs-Ely-sèes, a meeting place for French and Anglo-Saxons, became his

Mr. White was born in Kiev in the Ukraine, from which his family bourne. He was educated at Melbourne University and joined the

It was a judgment with which few could disagree as, cronched and sitting before a glass of pink gin in the Travelers' Club in his later years, Mr. White would hall his friends and shock two his friends and check out or impart the latest nugget of gossip.

Mr. White always said that Lord Beaverbrook, the Canadian post-war owner of the Standard, had named him to the Paris job specifi-cally because of his then lack of French, believing that this would make him impervious to Gallic charm or pressure.

Mr. White had an extraordinary range of contacts in French high and low life and entertained his readers with gossip about society, the arts and the underworld, combined with shrewd analyses of the political scene and its actors.

The serious side of Mr. White's journalism made him a respected analyst sought out by colleagues and diplomats alike. He foresaw side in his refusal to allow British entry into the European Communi- "Is Paris Burning?"

brought the essence of France fled during the 1917 Bolshevik ty. The Beaverbrook papers were at home to London readers every Fri-Revolution. They settled in Mel-the time fiercely anti-EC and pro-Commonwealth.

His work did not always enchant Australian Communist Party, but the people about whom he wrote, was expelled for "bourgeois bohe-Embassy for a while in the 1950s for disclosing to his London public that the ambassador's wife had or dered all the bidets in the embassy

The novelist Nancy Mitford, settling a grudge, used Mr. White as the model for the trouble making journalist Amyas Mockbar in her novel "Don't Tell Alfred." Mr. White lived in Paris on tem-

porary one-year residence cards until the mid-1980s, apparently because of his one-time Commu Party membership. But any estrangement from the French establishment ended this year with his promotion to the Legion of Honor. Gert Fröbe, 75, 'Goldfinger' Star

MUNICH (AFP) - Gert Frobe, 75. who played against Sean Connery's James Bond as the murdes, our millionaire Goldfinger in its 1964 film of that name, died Monday after a stroke, his nurse said.

Popular with German audiences as a big-hearted and equally largethe return to power of De Gaulle in waisted villain. Mr. Frobe ap-1958 and lates took the general's peared in about 100 feature films.

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CARLUCCI IN CHINA — At Beijing airport Monday, U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carfacci 3d shakes hands with General Song Wenzhong on his arrival for a five-day visit to China. Among the issues expected to be discussed are China's increasing arms sales overseas, its hopes for more U.S. military technology and its plans to launch foreign-made satellites.

As Afghan Aid Booms, Peshawar Loses Its Charm

By Stuart Auerbach

PESHAWAR, Pakistan - The youngsters in the garden whooped up a game of musical chairs, squealing in an international mix of language as they raced for seats when

the music stopped.

It was a birthday party for the child of one of the hundreds of Western aid workers camped in Peshawar to help care for the three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The burgeoning aid corps has turned this ancient crossroads city, where camel caravans crossed between central Asia and the Indian subcontinent, into the boom town of the

According to the U.S. Consulate, about 250 Americans live here, compared with 20 two years ago. There are private refugee aid organizations and United Nation agencies, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross. The aid groups include five from France, three from West Germany, three from Sweden, two each from Belgium and

Although the refugees have been here since 1979, when the Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan, the number of aid workers multiplied dramatically two years ago. That was when the U.S. Agency for International Development started a 536 million program of humanitarian aid to parts of Afghanistan under the cootrol of resistance fighters.

The influx of organizations working under its contracts has changed the character of the city.

"Peshawar is booming with war money, refugee money and drug money," said a Pakistan-based Western diplomat with long experience in this frontier area.

"The city has lost its grandeur, its neat and clean look," complained Mohammed Saleem, a Peshawar native assigned by the Information Ministry after being posted in the Pakistani Embassy in Washington. "It had an ancient charm that no other place in Pakistan could offer. All that is gone."

The section of the city called University Town has become village of expatriates, accommodating, among others, the seven Afghan political parties that fight each other and the Russians for control of their country. Pakistanis who had lived in University Town earn enough from rents, which have increased up to 20-fold over the past two years, to build bigger houses in other parts of Peshawar.

The influx has brought an American Club, a darts club and an international school for children of aid workers. Pakistanis and Afghans find ready employment as cooks drivers, mechanics, secretaries, accountants, translators and associate aid workers.

contingent are unhappy with the changes that wrought.

tions about the continuity of government and the confidence that Singaporeans and foreign investors

The island-state, which lacks:

natural resources, has relied on firm leadership, social discipline and an increasingly well-educated work force to attract investment in

industry, banking and services.

"I liked it better when we were a small little cadre," said Anne Hurd, an American who runs a program called the Mercy Fund that provides medical care for Afghan women

refugees.

"Peshawar is a glossy, superficial aid society," added Juliet Vergos, program director of Alghan Aid. "There are so many people sitting around talking about things they know many people sitting around talking about things they know the duality of work to

very little about. It doesn't improve the quality of work to bave so many people trying to find something to do in their leisure hours The U.S. Consulate had been under the threat of closure in a budget crunch until the Soviet invasion next door. It had one Foreign Service officer. Now the consulate has seven Americans, facilities to send classified cables and a full

security apparatus. In addition, there are three AID employees, a Drug Enforcement Administration agent, and two U.S. Informa-

tion Service officers, one to deal with questions about Afghanistan and the other to run programs for Pakistanis. Representatives of some of the older European agencies who specialize in programs across the border in Afghanistan and who have lived a hand-to-mouth existence, look askance

at the seemingly affluent newcomers. "Look at their cars," a European worker said, pointing to Many of the workers who came here before the large U.S. new four-wheel-drive vehicles of the U.S. newcomers. They have absolutely no shortage of money.

Singapore's Leader Leaves the Voters Guessing

have in its policies.

By Michael Richardson

Norway and one from Denmark.

SINGAPORE — The parliamentary elections last weekend have given Singapore's ruling party a firm grip on power for five more years but have left uncertainty in national affairs. But he has left

nearly 30 years.

ern diplomats said Monday that Mr. Lee, who will be 65 on Sept. 16, had made it clear that he would continue to play an influential role

NEWS ANALYSIS

about the political intentions of people guessing about when he will Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, step down as prime minister and who has guided the country with a what post he will occupy afterward. sometimes authoritarian hand for The issue is important for Singa-

pore, the analysts and diplomats Singaporean analysts and West-said, because it will affect percep-

international contacts on which Singapore should continue to draw. "The test," the lecturer added,
will be whether he can sustain his partnership with younger political eaders without too much chafing." At a news conference with Mr.

Lee and other ministers on Sunday after their party won 80 of the 81 seats in the new Parliament, Goh Chok Tong, the first deputy prime minister, said he would be ready to take over as prime minister in two In an editorial Monday, The

Straits Times, a Singapore newspaper, said that the near sweep "probably reflects in no small measure the success of the Goh team's strategy and style that offer more conltation, more openness and more dialogue more in tune with the mood of the people." Mr. Lee is respected in Singa-

ore for a decisive, sometimes ruthless, leadership style that has helped bond a multiracial population and build one of the highest

standards of living in Asia. But a Western diplomat said there was also "the feeling, particu-

larly among younger Singaporeans,

groomed Mr. Goh, 46, and other younger men, most of them in their A university lecturer, who asked not to be identified, noted that Mr. 30s and 40s, to take over power. Lee was in evident good health, and While their main policies have had the support of Mr. Lee, he has said that he had experience and

surprised many political analysts here and irritated some of his ministers by giving his younger cabinet colleagues only qualified endorse-ment in the election campaign. On several occasions. Mr. Lee

collegial style of government that

younger Singaporeans seem to

Mr. Lee, the only founding member of the ruling People's Action Party remaining in the cabinet, has

has questioned whether there will be enough tough ministers in the future to handle major crises, and he has said that he womied that Singaporeans were becoming soft.

"If people want smiling, conge-nial, affable, soft-approach, soft-touch leaders," be said, "they cannot at the same time demand of those leaders a certain steel in them to stand up to pressures."

The analysts and diplomats said prompted Mr. Goh to become more assertive. On Sunday, Mr. Goh declared: "Our style of leaderthip will continue."

Singaporeans, he said, will be involved in the discussion of major

"We will try to create avenues for them to air their views," he said, "and see them channeled in a con-

Mr. Lee said he was "fairly satis-

that Lee is checking and slowing moves by second-generation political leaders towards a more open.

fied" with the way that Mr. Goh's team had fought the campaign.

"My position has been that when team had fought the campaign.
"My position has been that when
I am 65," Mr. Lee said, "any suc-

cessor who is ready can nudge me and I am prepared to let him have the seat." Mr. Lee appears to have two options if he steps down as printing

mats said. One is to remain as secretarygeneral of the ruling party where, as he noted last month, he could

have a very strong last word on The other is to become Singa

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pore's first elected president, a po-sition that the governing party has proposed. The president would have pow

ers to veto spending of the country's financial reserves, which amount to more than 31 billion Singapore dollars (\$15.2 billion), and to block appointments to senior civil servant positions on the grounds that the nominees were incompetent or dishonest.

Critics of the proposal in both the opposition and the ruling party have argued that it could create that Mr. Lee's hiunt comments had another power center, reducing the authority of the cabinet and the Parliament.

Mr. Lee had been widely expected to become the first elected president. But he said on Sunday this the position was not being created. for him and that he had never been ger to have the job.

If the proposal goes to a national referendum because of opposition to it, he said, he will rule himself out as a candidate to strengthen his "moral position."

Ex-President's Brother Jailed for Bribery in Seoul

brother, an army general, staged a

press reports, but he was beyond

President Chun justified his 1980

By Fred Hiatt Buchington Pest Service

SEOUL - A South Korean court Monday sentenced the brother of former President Chun Doo Hwan to seven years in jail for embezzling millions of dollars during Mr. Chun's seven-year rule, which ended in February.

Chun Kyung Hwan was convicted of bribery, tax evasion and other charges for misusing his position as head of South Korea's rural development agency during his brother's rule. Prosecutors depicted "Little Chun," as he was widely known despite his imposing frame, as a hully who intimidated officials, dunned the nation's business tycoons and used the funds he extorted to build a personal fortune.

The verdict by a three-judge pan-el of the Seoul District Criminal Court, which also included a fine of almost \$6 million, ended a sum-

merlong trial that may represent company bodyguard suddenly ele-only the first chapter in settling vated to prominence when his accounts of the Chun era. Although brother, an army general, staged a they have called a truce for the coup in 1980. He was long the sub-Summer Olympic Games set to be- ject of private rumors and foreign gin here in two weeks, opposition press reports, but he was beyond politicians are demanding that former President Chun himself be in- er's autocratic rule. vestigated for corruption once the ames end.

Chun Kyung Hwan was a former ruption in an earlier regime, and

Reuters

ONE LOOK TELLS YOU IT'S DAKS

Israeli Immigrant on Trial as Spy

TEL AVIV - An Israeli busi- tion to harm state security. nessman, Shahtai Kalmanovitz, Jailed since December, Mr. Kal-went on trial in a closed courtroom manovitz was surrounded by police on Monday accused of passing se- and prevented from talking to re-

convicted of spying with the intencrets to Soviet intelligence,
Mr. Kalmanovitz, 43, who emigrated from the Soviet Union in
1971 and helped arrange an Easttwo more days in September and West spy swap in the late 1970s, eight days in December for addi-could receive life imprisonment if tional evidence,

ary, replaced by a democratically judges, generals and top bureau-elected president. Chun Kyung crats to disclose their personal Hwan was arrested March 31, little holdings. more than a month after Roh Tae Prosecutors had asked for a 15-

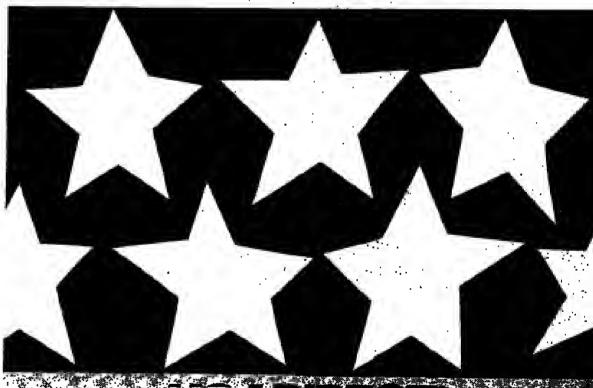
said there will be "no sanctuary" seeking a longer jail term, A judge for those who acted corruptly durMonday said that Mr. Chun should ing Mr. Chun's rule. But many not be treated leniently because be leaders of Mr. Roh's ruling party, is the former president's brother, which Mr. Chun founded in 1981, but also should not receive unduly tained without implicating the for- connection. mer president or his wife, which they allege could inflame South hands bound, listened to the verother rightists.

calls for an investigation of the for- ranging from suspensions to three mer president by insisting that the years in jail.

until his resignation he portrayed opposition produce evidence of his administration as one of moral wrongdoing. The administration Monday also announced that it will That image quickly crumbled purge corrupt officials after the when Mr. Chun resigned in Febru-Olympies and require politicians, crats to disclose their personal

ear sentence for Chun Kyung Mr. Roh. also a former general Hwan and Seoul newspapers sugand a former Chun associate, has gested the prosecutors may appeal, hope the investigation can be con- harsh punishment because of the

Korea's still powerful military and dict with his head bowed, showing no emotion. Eleven former asso-The government has rebutted ciates received lesser sentences.

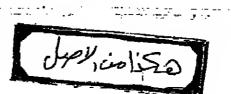






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Morro

Aboot five Afghan fighters The governor of the province, crossed the border shortly after Amir Gulistan, told reporters in

Pakistan Press International, a Force interceptors chased the Af- cas in contravention of the Geneva ghan aircraft out of Pakistan's air- accords signed in April.

strength of the IRA has waxed and waned at intervals. It is estimated to have less than 300 active members today, down from the roughly 2,000 in the early 1970s. But over the years, the IRA has shown itself to be resilient, bouncing back from setbacks and losses again and again to revive its deadly campaign, which is dedicated to forcing the British from Northern

Resilient IRA, on the Attack, Keeps British Forces on Edge

Despite facing a combined British security force of nearly 30,000, or 100 times the size of the guerrilla army, the IRA continues to be able to keep the British forces on edge and in danger.

In the past six months, for example, the IRA has stepped op its attacks on the military, killing 27 British troops in Northern Ireland, the British mainland and

The biggest single assault came on Aug. 20, when an IRA bomb blew up a military bus in County Tyrone. killing eight British soldiers and injuring 27. And the IRA has demonstrated that even the powerful and highly placed are not beyond its reach, killing Lord Mountbatten in 1979 and only narrowly missing

tion at once."

ning editions of Izvestia was timely

but extremely brief and tucked

away on the bottom of the second

page under a longer article on a

Indicating that the accident was

quite serious, Tass said that a com-

mittee headed by the deputy minis-

ter of atomic energy, Alexander Lapshin, would investigate the

cause of the accident. Izvestia said

tent problems in the Soviet nuclear to inform the public about what

Yet the events of the past week are but one slight Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in 1984 with a necessity of violence, puts it more bluntly: "Violence turn in grim and inexorable cycle of violence that has bomb at a Brighton hotel.

punctuated life in Northern Ireland for oearly two The survival of the IRA, in the face of an overwhelmingly superior force, is explained by its people, Ever since the current troubles began in 1969, the goals and tactics. Its membership is a core of committheir cause - a united Ireland, with the six counties of the British province in the north joined to the 26 counties of the Republic of Ireland

The "Green Book," the IRA manual, preaches the anstere ethos of a revolutionary army: modesty, abstemiousness and discretion. A Belfast psychiatrist, Dr. H.A. Lvons, who has examined many IRA members convicted of murder, concluded two years ago that they have "clear ideals and goals," they receive "strong support from other members of the group," and they

are a "reasonably stable group of people."

The nationalist aspirations of the IRA are widely shared in the Republic and among the minority Roman Catholic community in the predominantly Protestant province of Northern Ireland. That appeal, along with sectarian discrimination, helps explain why the outlawed IRA can rely on an estimated 2,000 "active sympathizers," who provide them with "safe houses" for lodging and gather intelligence for the guerrillas, especially on military movements.

But IRA members are separated from the vast majority of the nationalist community by their resort to violence, their willingness to kill and to die, like the Harte brothers last week. Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, polled just 1.9 percent of the vote in the Irish elections last year, while in the North it typically garners about one-third of the Catholie vote, or less than 8 percent of the total ballots. It trails well behind the Social Democrat and Labor Party, which mainly has happened at the Ignalina starepresents nationalist Catholics but opposes violence. Yet Sinn Fein and the IRA remain committed to killing. In the view of Gerry Adams, the president of The report in the Monday eve-Sinn Fein, "the armed struggle provides the vital cutting edge" of the militant republican movement. Martin McGuinness, deputy leader of Sinn Fein,

who takes a harder line than Mr. Adams on the

is the only language the British understand."

The guerrilla army has endured partly because its objectives are limited and thus attainable. "The IRA's goal is to show that they can consistently mount operations to keep the pressure on the British," said Dr. Brendan O'Leary, a lecturer at the London School of Economics.

The IRA has never said it will win its "war" against the British in any military sense, unlike other revolutionary insurgencies, such as the Communist New People's Army in the Philippines, which has as many as 20,000 members and can conduct operations in units of 100 or more armed guerrillas.

Instead, the objective of the IRA is to make British politicians and public so repulsed by the constant violence in Northern Ireland and by seeing its soldiers come home in coffins that the government will pull

The IRA typically operates in local units of six to 10 persons. And these are essentially assassination squads, killing British judges, government officials. members of the security forces and, in recent years, building contractors and suppliers to the British forces

in Northern Ireland.

According to British intelligence reports, the three IRA men killed last week by British commandos were oo a typical mission: to assassinate an off-duty mem-ber of the Ulster Defense Regiment, a security force of local recruits. The IRA men were carrying two AK-47 rifles and a .38-caliber revolver, the police said.

Within the movement, there was a debate a year ago over how much emphasis to put on poliocal activity versus military operations, with Mr. Adams viewed as favoring the political route and Mr. McGuinness seen as a hard-liner. The IRA campaign of accelerated violence in recent months is regarded as a sign that the exponents of vinlence won the debate.

The hard men in the IRA, whn believe in increasing violence steadily and without limit, are much stronger within the organization than they were a year ago," Professor Wilkinson said.



Ulster police at the funeral of Brian Mullin, an IRA guerrilla.

South Africa Frees White Dissident After 2 Years

By William Claiborne

Anti-apartheid activists had

ment said his incarceration was

safety and the maintenance of law

why they were holding him without

Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — Rayconditions at the reactor were being monitored but gave no details. mood Suttner, 42, a law lecturer ■ Lifelong Soviet Checkups who had been detained without tri-About 600,000 Soviet citizens al for more than two years under emergency regulations, has been rewill undergo health checks for the rest of their lives for signs of radialeased from prison oo humanitartion-linked disease following the ian grounds, the South African law Chemobyl nuclear disaster, Reuand order minister, Adriaan Vlok, ters reported Monday from Oxannounced Monday.

ford, England, quoting a Soviet sci-Mr. Sutmer, the country's longest-serving white detained under The scientist, Nikolai Botschkov, the emergency measures, was ar-rested on June 12, 1986, the day the told the British Association for the Advancement of Science that the nationwide state of emergency was twice-yearty checks would cover declared at the height of a period of people living in a large area of the civil unrest. He was taken into cus-Soviet Union and not just the area surrounding the Ukrainian power tody by security police as he prepared to board a flight to Harare, imbabwe, to deliver a series of

and order."

legal process.

of the Institute of Medical Genetics in Moscow, said about 250 people suffered radiation disease at the time of the disaster.

news agency, said Pakistani Air government of bombing border ar- produce, the numbers of spontane-

Province branch of the oow-

education officer of the Transvaal prohibitions against meeting with said. more than four people and giving The activities which led to Mr.

stances which until now necessitat-A statement by the ministry said ed his detention are of such a seri-Mr. Suttner's release was condi- ous nature that the minister had tional, but officials refused to de- felt compelled to set strict condi-

Mr. Suttner, a member of the faculty of the Witwatersrand Law United Democratic Front, a coalition of more than 700 anti-apart-

From June 1975 until May 1983, under emergency regulations this tail the conditions. Normally, these nons with which Mr. Suttner must Mr. Suttner was held at Robben

Mr. Sottner, who had served as involve limited house arrest and comply," the ministry statement Island Prisoo in Cape Town for convictioos on security charges. At the height of the emergency, more than 30,000 people were esti-School, had been active in estab-lishing the infrastructure of the groups to have been detained. According to the independent Center for Applied Legal Studies. 4,590 people have been detained

Afghan Jets Strike Pakistan

cy Tass reported the Ignalina acci- the reactor was quickly shut down

dent on the day it occurred, a jour- and that automatic extinguishers

nalistic event that would have been had controlled the blaze before fire

But the fire at Ignalina, the larg- in nuclear reactor operations,

est Soviet nuclear power station, which is quite understandable after

does indicate that there are persist he Chernobyl accident, we decided

unthinkable before the new policies control units arrived.

New York Times Service LOUGHMACRORY, Northern Ireland - The

Irish Republican Army routinely advises its recruits

that service in the guerrilla organization will likely

cemetery plot.

Under a slate-gray sky, two young IRA brothers,
Michael Gerard Harte and Martin Harte, were low-

ered into freshly dug graves in this rural village Friday,

their collins draped with the tricolor flag of the Irish

Republic and the mournful wail of a lone Gaelic piper

It was a week of reverses for the IRA, after having

The Harte bothers and one other IRA member,

Brian Mullin, were gunned down on Tuesday by

British soldiers on a country road in the British prov-

In West Germany, two IRA suspects were seized Wednesday at a border checkpoint, carrying guns and explosives. Later on Wednesday, two elderly civilians

in Londonderry were accidentally killed by an IRA booby-trap bomh — the kind of bungled operation

that undermines the guerrilla organization's standing

among the Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

mounted a wave of deadly and successful assaults on

accompanying the ceremony.

the British forces in recent months.

ince not far from Loughmacrory.

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

the control room of a ouclear reac-

tor in the Soviet republic of Lithuania on Monday, but there were no

injuries or radiation leaks, accord-

In the speed with which it was

reported and the efficiency with

the Ignalina nuclear power station

was a sharp contrast to the disaster

at Chernobyl in April 1986, which

Both the government newspaper

Izvestia and the official news agen-

concerning the press and informa-

was kept a secret for days.

tion after Chernobyl.

which it was controlled, the fire at

ing to official press accounts.

MOSCOW - Fire broke out in

lead them to one of two destinations: a prison cell or a

PESHAWAR, Pakistan - Afghan aircraft bombed Pakistani territory for the second time in five craft struck two villages 40 kilomedays on Monday, killing two persons and injuring at least seven, government officials said.

dawn and dropped five bombs on Peshawar that a boy was killed in-Dogai village in northwestern Paki- stantly in Monday's raid and one of

space but there was no immediate government confirmation of this, On Thursday, five Afghan airters (25 miles) from Peshawar in North-West Frontier Province, killing one person and injuring 11.

Soviets Put Out Fire at New Reactor

power industry.
The incident comes a week after

the government daily Izvestia re-ported that Lithuanian officials

had ordered work stopped on the

construction of a third reactor unit

at Ignalina. Officials had been

quoted saying that there were safe-

ty defects in the two completed

The official press reports on Ig-

nalina said that the fire began at 12:50 A.M. Monday in the plant

control room at the second reactor.

Erik Pozdyshev, chief of the Soviet

atomic power industry, said that

Mr. Pozdyshev said, "Consider-

ing the heightened public interest

the impared died later. Pakistan has accused the Kabul

Mr. Botschkov, an academician

The tests will include regular clinical investigations of people exposed to radiation. Records will be kept of bow many children they ous abortions and still-births and congenital malformations, he said.

banned United Democratic Front, press interviews. was released because of deteriorating health, Mr. Vlok said. He did Suttner's detention and the circumnot disclose the detainee's illness.

Greek Action Leads U.S. to Break Talks

ATHENS - Talks for a new agreement on U.S. military bases in reece broke off Monday when Greek negotiators formally announced that a U.S. Air Force base waged a campaign seeking Mr. at the Athens airport would be Suttner's release, but the govern- closed, the government said.

A Greek government spokesnecessary "in the interests of public man, Sotiris Kostopoulos, said, The American delegation requestnd order."

ed a temporary postponement in
The authorities never specified order to return to Washington and take relevant instructions from the American authorities." He did not

The postponement came on the

opening day of a ninth round of negotiations for a Greek-American defense agreement to replace a 1983 accord that expires in Decem-

The Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreon said in August that Hellenikon Air Base would be closed. At that time, the United States said its future was still under discussion.

Hellenikon is one of four Ameri-

say when the talks would resume, can bases that have operated in island of Crete could be expanded Greece since the 1950s. About 1,400 American servicemen, 200 American civilians and 700 Greeks ally in U.S. military credits. work at the base, which is located next to Athens International Air-

> The Greek government has so far made no threat to close any of the made little progress. The main obother U.S. bases in Greece. But it stacle appears to be Greek insishas said that Hellenikon's operations could not be transferred to

to replace Hellenikon. As a form of rent for the bases, Greece receives \$340 million annu-

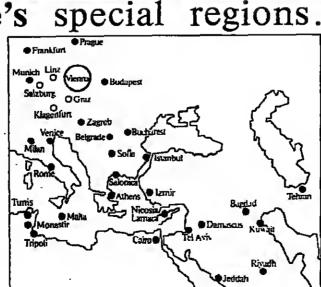
Talks for the new military agreement started last November but monthly meetings since then have tence that in return for a new agreement the United States should help another U.S. installation. There solve Greek-Turkish disputes over had been speculation that a U.S. military control of the Aegean and Navy base at Souda Bay on the the island of Cyprus. (AP, AFP)

FRIENDLY FROM A TO Z.

Orient. In traditional terms the East, in modern terms the Middle East. From Austrian Airlines point of view one of



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North Africa route network.





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The Smell of Genocide

Not just a whiff but the stench of geno-cide drifts from the Kurdish areas of Iraq and the green hills of Burundi, homeland of the Hutu tribe. Those who commit such acts should know the world watches, that sovereignty cannot legitimize genocide.

President Saddam Hussein has long thirsted to settle scores with rebellious Kurds, who comprise a fifth of Iraq's 17 million people. Kurdish leaders charge that Iraq now exploits a truce in the Gulf War to turn its hoge army and chemical weapons against Kurdish lands and people.

In Burundi, authorities acknowledge that 5,000 Hutus are dead in a renewal of a civil war that in 1972 resulted in the massacre of about 100,000 Hutus. Burundi's government, led by the minority Thisi tribe, blames outside "rebels" for the slaughter - but rejects the European Community's request to admit

an international inquiry team.
"Burundi is an independent state which has the situation under control," asserts Foreign Minister Cyprien Mbonimpa. "There is no place for such a commission." His rejection only adds credence to reports that the massacre was touched off by the regime's own unannounced military exercises.

Burundi is indeed sovereign, and so is Iraq. In a world in which states jealously

guard their sovereignty, no international police can he summoned if a country slaughters within its own frontiers. And there are no facile solutions to ethnic conflicts rooted in centuries of antagonism.

Kurds are a particularly poignant example. The mountain-roaming Kurds are persecuted not just in Iraq but in Turkey, Iran and Syria. In unholy complicity, Iraq has given Turkey permission to let us patrols strike across frontiers at Kurdish camps. There is now a hopeful change. Turkey no longer closes its borders to Kurdish refugees, miti-

gating its long repression of Turkish Kurds. The United Nations unanimously approved in 1948 the Genocide Convention making it a crime for any state to destroy in part or whole any national, racial, ethnic or religious group. This was a moral as well as legal act, a recognition of the world's sins of silence as entire peoples perished.

Outside attention to human rights in Bu-

rundi violates sovereignty no more than black Africa's just demand for sanctions against white South Africa. And properly, the U.S. State Department has warned Iraq that using chemical weapons against Kurds would be "a grave violation of international buman rights." Enough silence.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Don't Count on Growth

Both U.S. presidential candidates are counting on growth to bring the economy into balance, but a burst of faster growth in the next four years is not likely. It has become one of the habits of presidential campaigning — one of the less useful habits — to talk as though growth, the creation of jobs and the rise in wages and benefits were all simply a matter of willpower and dedication at the White House. The Carter and Reagan administrations got themselves and the country into trouble by assuming that they had the magie to put the economy on a very fast track. It would be a pity to make the same expensive mistake a third time.

Extremely fast growth seemed easy and natural in the 1960s and early 1970s. But things suddenly changed at a very precisely identifiable point, just 15 years ago.

The strange thing about it is that, even today, no one really knows why growth slowed down. It happened oot only in America but in most of the industrial democracies. People have come up with a lot of contributing reasons, but all together, they fall far short of providing an adequate explanation. From 1960 to that crucial year 1973, the U.S. economy expanded at a rate of 3.9 percent a year. Since then growth has been on average a third less, only 2.6 percent a year.

That slowdown helps explain the enormous budget deficits that since bave tormented U.S. and foreign governments. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, governments began promising large increases in social

would continue to expand fast enough to

pay for it all. Since then, caught between

those high commitments and low economic

growth, the governments of most of the rich

countries have been struggling to manage ballooning deficits and inflation. In the last year and a half, economic growth in the United States has lifted above the decade's average. In response, inflation is accelerating. That leads you back to the central perplexity: Why was the economy able to expand extremely fast in the mid-1960s with low inflation, while a much lower growth rate today begins to push inflation ominously upward?

Since it is not clear what went wrong, it would be incautious to get dogmatie about the remedy. There are probably many necessary remedies. Education is surely one of them - more of it, more effectively delivered, for the labor force. Price stability is another, for inflation has proved to be an immensely damaging distraction. More business investment is a third, buying more sophisticated tools for production.

The single most useful thing that the federal government can do is to eliminate the budget deficits that soak up capital needed for investment. That is why it is dangerous for politicians to count on fast economic growth to make the deficits go away. To get growth up without inflation, it seems that the deficits will have to come down first.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Salvaging the PLO Office Two months ago, a U.S. District Court closed. But there was a much strong.

judge in New York threw out a suit brought by the Justice Department to enforce a foolish federal law. The statute, enacted last year, mandated the closing of a Palestine Liberatioo Organization office in New York. By invitation of the United Nations, the PLO participates as an observer at all General Assembly sessions. The New York office was set up specifically to serve the delegation assigned to this work.

Congress long ago passed laws to protect the United States and its citizens from terrorist attack. Just about any act you can imagine a terrorist committing — bombing, kidnapping, murder, arms smuggling, currency manipulation and the like — is already illegal and subject to high penalties. Speech, however, is not terrorist activity. Neither is service in a UN observer post. But legislators voted to shut down the mission and an information office in Washington. First Amendment arguments against this tactie have oot impressed the courts, and the office in Washingtoo will remain

closed. But there was a much stronger case against closing the mission in New York because the United States is obliged by treaty and by international law to refrain from interfering with decisions of this kind by the United Nations. This is the argument that persuaded the judge in New York.

Ordinarily, the Justice Department would appeal a court decision against the validity of a federal statute. But in this case a different, wiser decision has been made. The State Department argued strongly and successfully within the administration that the United States should live with the New York decision because of foreign policy considerations. We continue to disagree strongly with the notion that unpopular speech and controversial advocacy should be suppressed, and we would have been happy to see the entire law invalidated on constitutional grounds. In the absence of that result though, salvaging the UN observer post is at least something. The decision to accept the court's ruling is a good one.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Views of the U.S. Campaign

Michael Dukakis sounds as though he appreciates Canadian concerns. His promise of tough, effective legislation to control acid rain if be reaches the White House is a breath of fresh air to Canadians, who never seemed able to persuade Ronald Reagan that acid rain wasn't caused by trees. To a Canadian, Mr. Dukakis sounds more like a red Tory than a Liberal, especially in economic and fiscal policy.

- The Toronto Star. We here in Israel can express our satisfaction with the way the [Republican] plat-form deals with the Middle East. It is clear and supports Israel without conditions. But like every platform, the Republican one will only be tested in reality.

- Ma'ariv (Tel Aviv). [Michael Dukakis] is on the left of the Democratic Party, but more out of cooviction than because of an ideological frenzy. He understands that shared world leadership will be the objective dilemma of the coming years. He is, in addition, of all the candidates of the last decades, the only one who speaks several languages: Greek, English, French and Spanish and, he says without irony, "a little Korean."

- La Jornada (Mexico City). Western leaders who were comfortable

with Mr. Reagan's conservatism will no doubt hope for a Bush victory - as will Pretoria. If Mr. Dukakis wins, then South Africa can stand by in 1989 for the kind of sustained hostility it saw during the Carter years. But it will be more dangerous, because economic sanctions are now a very real factor rather than a remote threat.

- The Johannesburg Star.

Dan Quayle will enable the Democrats to paint the Republican team as a bunch of rich boys who have neither sympathy nor empathy for the struggling middle class. - The Times of India (New Delhi).

American politics has become sick with centrist uniformity and with boredom. The historical task of both [candidates] should be to bring their spaceships back on the planet, to come out of their TV studios, to fire all those advisers and scriptwriters and to speak as men to a population of human beings, not of remote-cootrolled puppets. - La Repubblica (Rome).

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Bush or Dukakis? It Does Make a Difference

PARIS—Franz Josef Strauss of West Germany said out loud in Washington the other day what Europe's political heavyweights have been whispering to each other for months: It will make little difference for them whether George Bush or Michael Dukakis becomes the 41st president of the United States. The two candidates are too alike and the opportunities and challenges facing the next U.S. leader too limited for there to he much alarm or much joy abroad when one of them goes to the political guillotine oo Nov. 8.

Europe is once again mistaking its wishes for reality. The choice between Governor Dukakis and Vice President Bush is a fundamental one involving the definition and direction of America's role in the world in the final years of the 20th century and beyond. The U.S. electorate will endorse or reject a generational change in leadership.
Only a decade separates Mr. Bush and Mr.

Dukakis in age, but the stark contrast to their personal experiences, expressed values and view of America's priorities abroad makes the election a referendum on how the United States should respond to the rapid changes in the global economy

and in superpower competition.

Win or lose, Mr. Bush at 64 is almost certain to be the last U.S. presidential candidate who saw combat in World War II and who participated in the total victory achieved in large part by American military and industrial might. Future U.S. presidents will have come of age in a different world, at the time of less successful and less glorious foreign involvements; Korea, as in the case of Mr. Dukakis, or Vietnam. Mr. Bush saw U.S. power rescue and repair the

world, and establish America's pre-eminence. His generation benefited as the United States fashioned an international trade and financial system that mingled generosity for others with advantage for the United States. It launched a seemingly of the United States. It launched a seemingly effortless era of prosperity, in which other nations followed America's lead because they had no choice.

Mr. Dukakis found nothing but the messy results of stalemate when he arrived in Korea as a draftee in 1955, two years after the fighting ended. Instead of a war to win, Mr. Dukakis and his peers had an uneasy truce to manage. His experiences abroad occurred as Japan and West Germany were moving onto the cusp of the great economic expansion that would bring them into conflict with America.

By Jim Hoagland

Such differences frame the true generational issue in this election — not Dan Quayle's membership in the ranks of baby boomers or his decision to opt for the halfway house of national guard service during the Vietnam War. The choice of Mr. Quayle raises scrious questions about Mr. Bush's judgment that should be explored; none has anything to do with genuine differences between generations.

This election should turn instead on voters' assessments of the values shaped by much more decisive generational experiences in the lives of Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis and how these values would be exercised in power.

Mr. Bush's basic campaign message provides a view of the world formed in an era when only military strength could challenge America's well-being. Stripped of its flourishes, that message says the United States must keep its powder dry, no matter what the cost, and build up its forces against a still menacing Soviet Union; the need on the economic front is simply to maintain the status quo. Mr. Dukakis, 54, sees it the other way around.

His emphasis is on innovation in economic mat-ters, particularly in designing a new role for Ameri-can industry in the world economy. He would

maintain a military status quo and manage existing military resources more tightly.

On the surface at least, Mr. Dukakis's priorities resemble those stated for the Soviet Union by Mikhail Gorbachev, who came to power three years ago at age 54. Mr. Gorbachev took over from a series of older leaders who had served in World War II and who stressed that their security policies stemmed from the devastation the nation had suffered. Mr. Gorbachev seems less marked by such fears, and

more concerned about Soviet economic weakness. The fall election, and the campaign leading up to it, can hardly be dismissed, then, as empty exercises. American voters have the difficult task of distinguishing if the world is changing so dramatically that economic threats from abroad have replaced military threats as the priority item facing the next president. How to deal with such a change is also part of the choice to he made to November. These are the questions that should not be forgotten in the fluff and mad that are part of the campaign.

The Washington Past.



In Europe, a Dissenting View on the 'Pacific Century'

By Gerald Segal

ONDON - It has become fashionable to refer to the Pacifie basin as the emerging bub of the world economy. This view is often accompanied by dire warnings about a decline of European strength, and talk of the waning importance of But the shifts in global power now

taking place are far more complex than this. The rising economic importance of some East Asian states can be recognized without denigrating older success stories elsewhere or encourag-ing the false promise of pan-Pacific cooperation. The increasingly confident view from Western Europe is of growing interdependence of a global capitalist economy. Concepts such as a Pacific Century seem irrelevant.

While thinking about the Pacific from the United States frequently means looking for ways of managing America's relative decline more gracefully, governments of the European Community see the Pacific as the bome of a handful of countries that are making an expanding contribution to world trade. After two decades of adjustment to the end of empire, Europeans are again taking East Asia seriously. In doing so, they are beloing reshape the balance of power. Western Europe has some impor-

tant things in commoo with nations many have had more trade across Euron the western rim of the Pacific. Europeans, unlike Americans, but like East Asians, are used to living on a continent with Communist powers. The East Asians, like the Europeans, are also used to rubbing elbows with different types of economic models. The state-led capitalism of Japan, Taiwan and South Korea bears more similarity to the more collectivist European economic and social ideas than to American individualism.

In the past, the United States could always claim that it was far more conscious of the Pacific because it provided a critical element of the military defense for non-Communist states in the area. But now that regional confliets, most notably in Indochina, seem to be winding down, there is less need to rely on American power or to bend to U.S. political demands.

The countries in East Asia that have advanced economically measure their success in global terms, not io a narrower Pacific-wide system. Much has been made of the fact that the U.S. does more trade across the Pacific than with Europe. Little attention, that since 1986 Britam and West Ger- ment rather than seek to establish

asia than across the North Atlantic. Like the dynamic East Asian counries, the successful European nations have acknowledged the global pattern of trade and financial flows. Japan and the oewly industrialized countries of East Asia - South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore - have recognized that the largest capitalist economy is in Western Europe. In the past five years, they have enlarged heir direct foreign investment in the EC at a rate some one-third faster than

in the United States. The implications of this global pat-tern are far-reaching. First, there is little sense in pursuing the vain dream of a Pacific Community when the reality of cooperation is far more complex. Japan and the newly industrialized countries recognize that they must get inside the single European market that will emerge after 1992 and be ready to produce goods from European fac-tories for this buge market. The newly iodustrialized countries, seeking acceptance in the international economy, will look to join global bodies such as the Organization for Ecohowever, has been given to the fact nomic Cooperation and Develop-

Second, Europeans are far less concerned with growing trade dis-putes between the United States and East Asia, seeing instead a more natural solution that does not require Pacific cooperation. Japan and the oewly industrialized countries will diversify away from reliance on the United States. An economically integrated but still outward-looking Europe stands to benefit from this new interest from the Pacific. Finally, West Europeans will he

a narrower pan-Pacific grouping.

less concerned than Americans about Soviet "adventurism" in the Pacific and more willing to weave the Soviet Union into webs of economic cooperation. Japan will find support for easing restrictions on its trade with the Soviet Union, and will have incentive to trade with the Soviets as another way to reduce its dependence on a saturated U.S. market.

So the 21st century will be neither the Pacific Century nor the Eurasian Century: It will be shaped by an even more multilateral global economy.

The writer is a research fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London and editor of a new quarterly, The Pacific Review. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

Deterrence Is Flawed: We Need a Longer Nuclear Fuse

C AMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Arms control has fallen off the American political radar in recent months. But it should not. The world is as dangerous as ever.

U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals number more than 50,000 weapons, most more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima; interconti-nental ballistic missiles can deliver these payloads in less than 30 minutes to any point oo the globe. Even if a new START agreement

were to cut the oumber in half, we would be left with a potential for explosive power and radioactive contamination that could threaten the existence of all life.

The current system seems acceptable primarily because it is familiar. In able primarily because it is familiar. In fact, its major features were oot deliberately designed, but emerged over time as a consequence of technology, competition and piecemeal decisions. Under this system the great powers have enjoyed 43 years without general

P ARIS —A debate is taking place in the Soviet press on Soviet re-sponsibility for the Cold War. This is both an argument over the character

of Soviet foreign policy today and over the role ideology is to have in Soviet national cooduct in the future.

ft began in May when a historian

associated with the reform camp

wrote that the Soviet Union had con-

tributed to the start of the Cold War

by, as he tactfully put it, "assuming after 1945 a role of military guarantor

of socialism's expansion in the world." This, he said, appeared to others "hegemonic," and the result

The article was conceding that there

is something in the Western version of

what happened, which says that the

Cold War resulted from the deliberate

use of Soviet military power to impose

Communist Party rule in Eastern Eu-

rope, against the people's will.

Last Tuesday, Pravda published a full-page article by several conserva-

tive figures, reiterating the orthodox version of how the Cold War began,

insisting that Harry Truman feared and hated communism, and that when

he became president in 1945 he or-

dered preparations for a preventive nuclear war against the U.S.S.R. "to begin in January 1957." Various U.S.

documents were cited to support this.

There is much that can be said to-

day in criticism of the American gov- and other sensible men have noted, in

was confrontation with the West.

By Graham T. Allison, Albert Carnesale and Joseph S. Nye This is the first of two articles.

row, a survivor (perhaps on some other planet) surely would conclude impractical; and dangerous. that its collapse was as certain as was the coming of World War L Had Archduke Ferdinand oot

gone to Sarajevo in 1914, some other match would have hit the fuse. So. too, a nuclear holocaust would seem an inescapable consequence of the security system the great powers created after World War II. Reliance on nuclear deterrence en-

tails an ever-present possibility of ca-tastrophe. Arnold Toynbee prophe-sied in 1948 that the nation-state and the split atom could not coexist. We do not believe deterrence will fail soon. In U.S.-Soviet relations, the

current nuclear postures have subterring deliberate ouclear attack.

war — a period twice as long as the time of peace following World War L.

But if the system should fail tomor-

By William Pfaff

erament's appreciation of the East-

But preventive war was never seri-

ously contemplated. The policy actu-

ally chosen, "containment," was pri-marily political rather than military in

nature, defensive in character, and it

relied on an eventual weakening of the

Soviet system and decline in ideologi-

cal zeal — as is taking place today.

The "new thought" on foreign policy expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev

and his fellow reformers says that

common international interests, and

shared dangers from nuclear war and

other global threats, must take prece-

the relations of nations.

dence over ideological struggle to

This is a bid to "normalize" Soviet

relations with other states, after 70

years of ideological warfare against the non-Communist world. It argues

that the Soviet Union oow must look

after dramatic domestic problems,

needs good relations abroad, and

should take a constructive part in the

international community's institutions

of economic and political cooperation.

fort to overturn non-Communist gov-

ernments and destroy the capitalist

system - which, as Mr. Gorbachev

It implies abandonment of the ef-

West situation in 1945, and of its reactions. Foolish things were said.

stantially solved the problem of de-

Two paths together hold the great-

est promise as long-run goals for po-licy-makers and scholars to explore: "Lengthening the nuclear fuse." This means changing the military forces of the United States, its allies and its adversaries enough to give the United States a credible conventional deterrent and only a modest residual nuclear force. A program to achieve this objective would rely as much on political and organizational changes as on technological innovation.

· Political cooperation. This path, entailing U.S. Soviet cooperation, Soviet mellowing and Soviet decline, envisages a more basic, longer-term evohition of U.S.-Soviet relations. U.S. muclear strategy and the forces

that have evolved to support it are remnants of a fundamentally different

that the combat between capitalism

termining tendency of the modern ep-och," and that the class struggle could

oot determine the relations of nations.

figure in the Soviet Communist Party

and leader of the conservative camp, replied to Mr. Shevardnadze that he

took "as fundamental the class charac-

ter of international relations" and be-

lieved that "any other presentation of

the question can only sow confusion." Last week's Pravda article clearly was

The matter is an absolutely funda-

mental one for the Soviet leadership

to settle. If Moscow goes Mr. Gorba-chev's way, the world, including the

Soviet Union, can heave a sigh of relief and get on with serious things.

If the Soviet government goes Mr.

Ligachev's way, we are back in the

sterile struggle which has wasted the

energies and resources of all of us

over more than 40 years, and has spilled a great deal of blood as well.

guarantee the eventual breakdown of

the Soviet system. The Soviets cannot

afford to go with this struggle. The

The International Herald Tribune.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

West can: It has it all but won.

If Moscow goes that way it will

meant to back up Mr. Ligachev.

Yegor Ligachev, the second-ranking

era. When U.S. nuclear forces and Moscow Is Fighting the Cold War Again

recent years has brought only grief to the U.S.S.R. Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, said in July

The writers are at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. This article was adapted for The Washington Post from their new book, "Fateful Visions."

doctrine first began to take shape, there were no miclear threats to America's territory, forces or allies, and no prospects for conventional aggression

U.S. threat to meet such aggression. with nuclear use was then a credible one, for the United States had both the means and the will to carry it out. As the Soviet Union obtained a

countervailing nuclear arsenal, how-ever, the U.S. threat to meet Soviet conventional aggression with a oucle-ar response was slowly transformed into a threat of mutual suicide, making it appear more unlikely and making the threat less and less credible.
Yet the very existence of large numbers of nuclear weapons, their widespread integration with conventional forces in potential theaters of armed conflict, and the fragility of some of the systems for controlling their use create a danger of unintend-

ed nuclear escalation. The West should and can modify its strategy and restructure its forces in ways that reduce these dangers while maintaining adequate deterrence.

against the U.S. homeland.

The principal concern for Americans was the potential for Soviet conventional aggression in Europe. The women also receive food.

not participate. Sri Lanka is now de veloping a similar program.

What makes these targeted programs so attractive is that they are

of national budgets.
None of this is to suggest that alle-

able measures to make it happen. The writer, author of several books

DENVER - ft is not true that "Buffalo Bill" (Colonel William F.

torical pageant and spectacle of Indian fighting and Indian romance, according to an announcement to-day [Sept. 4]. He will make his first appearance in his new role at Madi-

from the rest of the world tonight [Sept. 5] and proclaimed in a state of siege to suppress a Fascist revolt which began with bomb throwing and machine-gunning from the state university buildings and more than s dozen factories. After a hurried conference of the Cabinet at noon, the city was declared besieged by encuring mies from within," and government troops were mobilized. The resolt started when workers in an office building started firing machine guns onto the street and the organization of more than 300 university stu-deots, known as Nazistas, shut themselves in their classroom and

By Alan Berg ASHINGTON — Dazzling advances in research and everincreasing harvests in many developing countries have not been able to protect the world's poor from malnutrition. But a simple rethinking of the

Plates Can

Precisely

Be Filled

Such rethinking is now under way in some of the needlest and most debt-distressed countries. The best of their new food programs show that it is possible to reduce mainutrition is possible to reduce mannurition substantially, quickly and affordably — without fostering dependence on welfare. The key is to target food programs to those in need. Obvious? Yes, but too many programs have squandered benefits on those who do not require special attention.

ways governments give food aid may

achieve what high tech has not.

Uotil recently, Brazil's annual \$1 billion wheat subsidy was available to rich and poor alike. In several African countries, subsidies go to foods like meat and butter, which are out of the reach of the poor even with the subsidy — and the poor stay hungry.

An income test would seem the most sensible approach to deciding who gets benefits, but it is often unworkable. Even in the United States, where income reporting is system atized, the food stamp program has been jeopardized by charges of abuse. In the developing world, where income is less documented and often takes the form of food a family system. takes the form of food a family grows for itself, determining eligibility by income is next to impossible.

Some countries have found creative, alternative ways to reach the neediest. They target programs by place, type of food, age and signs of faltering growth in children, or even by season. In sub-Saharan Africa, for instance, several countries are beginning to concentrate food resources in scarce months, before the harvest. when malnutrition is most severe.

Thailand and Brazil now focus on regions where malnutritioo is con-centrated, in the northeast of both countries. Several Brazilian states have gone further. They target the favelas, the very poor neighborhoods, by subsidizing basic foods for cus-tomers of small stores. Because bet-ter-off Brazilians prefer not to journey into favelas, even for lower prices, the benefits go to those who need them. In Colombia, poverty is scattered throughout the country. So the government ranked each county by poverty criteria such as infant mortality and access to health care. Food coupons were distributed to the needy in the 30 percent of counties

ranking lowest in these categories. Some countries target by subsidizing foods consumed primarily by the poor. In Bangladesh, rice is the pre-ferred grain for those with money; thus, a subsidy on sorghum, which is outritionally splendid, benefited only those too poor to buy rice. Morocco. which is restructuring its subsidies to emphasize foods eaten by the poor, expects to give the poor greater nutri-tional benefits for one-fifth the former cost. This year, Mexico established a similar but even larger program than Morocco's, disman-

India's Tamil Nadu state targets a food and nutrition education program in the poorest areas for those at greatest risk. Workers in 9,000 villages weigh children monthly and provide daily feedings for 90 days to those whose growth is faltering. They also teach mothers of underweight children how to improve nutrition at home. High-risk pregnant and breast-feeding

The benefit of the Tamil Nada project has been dramatic and enduring. Serious malnutrition has declined almost by half. Two years after children complete the program they are on average, a significant 2 kilograms (4 pounds) heavier than children who did

cost-effective. Food stamps and other broad subsidies often cat up 10 to 20 percent of national budgets. But the oew programs get better results at projected costs of only 1 to 2 percent

viating the underlying causes of pov-erty should oot remain the central goal. Education, jobs and access to land are all sorely needed. But the poorest cannot wait. A direct attack on malnutrition is needed as well, and governments willing to make that effort now have effective, afford-

on international nutrition, is the World Bank's nutridon adviser. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: A Silver Deal

NEW YORK - A special despatch announces that a syndicate of New York and European bankers has obtained the control of the Mortgage Bank of Mexico, which has been re-named the International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico. With a capital of \$3,500,000, the bank will issue certificates on deposits of silver and gold. The main object of the syndicate is to unite the silver production of Mexico and the United States, and to make New York the silver market of the world instead of London.

1913: Cody's Last Stand?

Cody) has ridden his last round-up. It is not true that he is "down and out." He has not handed in his "cheques" nor committed any other of the final things that romantic son Square Garden in March.

1938: Santiago 'Besieged' SANTIAGO - This city was cut off

writers impose upon him. Next year Colonel Cody will direct a great his-

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OPINION

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their people. If it is pursued in Paki-

vacuum left by 11 years of one-man rule. It can only be filled by a return democratic institutions.

ef St. Mathieu de Treviers, France. nent representative at the United Nations from 1972-78 and assistant UN secretary-general from 1979-84.

The Fate of the Seals

Topics, Aug. 26) and recent articles on the epidemic that is killing seals in the North Sea and the role that pollution may have played in it:

There was a worldwide outcry against the killing of thousands of seal pups off the coast of New-foundland, but despite much pob-

of killing, while primitive, was the best available and not far removed from accepted slaughterhouse practice in the more advanced econo-

at a time, with clubs, but simply by opening a valve.

ROBERT PIMM.

More About the Thorns

the private sector. Long working hours and poor housing condi-

Be Filled A Classic Case of Gunder Precised Yet the U.S. Merely Clucks By William Safire A Classic Case of Genocide,

B RIDGEHAMPTON, New York — On the day the cease-fire began in the Iran-fraq war, Saddam Hussein, dictator of Iraq, faunched a new military offensive. This was for vengeance — to punish the Kurdish people hving in northern fraq who had dared to pursue their long struggle for autocomy during the dictator's war against Iran.

With his forces freed by the cease-fire, Saddam Husseio smashed the Kurds tions within his own borders.

Iraq evidently sees a cease-fire as a time for bloodily crushing all those within its borders who strive for autonomy.

possibly with mustard gas, which he has reintroduced in modern warfare.

Ninety thousand Kurdish refugees are now huddled in tent cities along the Turkish border, with another 40,000 cut off from escape. This is a campaign of extermination aimed against an ethnic group that wants only to keep its own language and customs in surbasti—freedom.

A classic example of genocide is under way, and the world does not give a damm. Three men are alive today who can boast of having made a major contribution to world depopulation: Idi Amin of Africa, Pol Pot of Asia and Saddam Hussein of the Middle East.

The Iraqi trails the Asian in the comber slaughtered only because his

oumber slaughtered only because his nuclear capability was curtailed by the Israelis; otherwise, he would surely have incinerated 5 million residents of Tehran. However, Saddam Hussein is still active, and with several million Kurds at his mercy, he may yet pass Pol Pot in megamurders.

The Iraqi dictator evidently sees a cease-fire as a time for getting even. He will one day turn his aggressive attention to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, the only Arab leader to have helped Iran, but first he is intent on bloodily crushing all self-determination aspira-

For a millennium, Kurdistan has been a place but not a nation. Today the nearly 20 million Kurds live under three flags, in Iran, Iraq and Turkey, with some in Syria and the Soviet Union. The Iranians supplied the Iraqi Kurds with arms to harass Saddam Hussein.

and the Iraqi dictator armed the Iranian Kurds to harass the ayatollah's army.

The Kurds though split into factions and aware they were being used as pawns, saw the Iran-iraq war as a chance to establish a kind of autocomy if not independence. if not independence. But Iran-Iraq peace means retribution and death.

Let us marvel at the reaction: United Nations peacemakers in Geneva are concerned only with the interests of member nations, not with the lives of the Kurdish people or with the proliferation of poison gas. Not even a cluck of sympathy comes out of the UN secretary-general, who does not want to offend Baghdad or Tehran. The United States, in its Reagan-era

assertiveness, did manage to issue one small cluck. The State Department spokesperson has said that if the reports of mass exodus of refugees are true, then what is going on would be "a grave viola-tion of international human rights."

How's that for taking action to stop slaughter of innocents? (Presumably a double-cluck, or even escalation to



a loud harrumph, would cause America to lose influence with Saddam Hussein, whom Washington helped to wear down

Iran; why waste an IOU?)
The Turks, who repress their own
Kurdish minority (they call the Kurds
"mountain Turks" and forbid the Kurdish language) are accepting some refugees from Saddam Hussein's wrath. That is something, not much, but at least not the turning-away we get from the totalitarian

Arab world or the amoral Soviet Union. The world's film crews are too comfortable in Israel's West Bank, covering a made-for-TV uprising of a new "people," to bother with the genocidal cam-paign against a well-defined ethnic group that has been friendless through-

out modern history and does not yet understand the publicity business. For television, inaccessibility is no excuse for ignoring the oews; the ability of color cameras to bring home the hor-ror of large-scale atrocities imposes a special responsibility on that medium to stake out murder scenes or get firsthand

accounts from refugees. What about the two candidates for leader of the free world? If ever ques-tioned about stopping this killing, Mi-chael Dukakis would propose mailing a stern postcard to the United Nations and George Bush might offer a little homily on evenbandedness.

The United States could stop the kill-ing by (a) demanding a Security Council

investigation and linkage of human rights to the Geneva peacemaking, (b) bringing Kurdish refugees to America for testimo-

Kurdish refugees to America for testimony, (e) encouraging wider Turkish aid and (d) leaning on Iraq by threatening an early pullout of Gulf ships.

If this gets no results quickly, Washington can slip Stinger missiles to Massoud Barzani, who leads the Kurdish guerrillas in the hills, to briog dowo the gassing gunships.

The Kurds say "Pesh Merga"—
"Forward to Death." That is a slogan of defiance, but it has also been a description of their fate. People who want only peace and freedom deserve Amerionly peace and freedom deserve America's attention and support.

The New York Times

Back Then, Poetry Appeared Along With the Day's News

By Penelope Laurans

forms for his grocery company. After dinner, I would spread the paper on the floor and thumh excitedly through it.

No, I was oot a budding political scientist analyzing the Eisenhower administration or a foreign affaire area-

ministration, or a foreign affairs prod-igy scanning for news of the Cold War.

MEANWHILE

What I was looking for was the poetry, printed in a small corner at the bottom of the editorial page.

Stuck in the pockets of my old copybooks. I still have yellowed clippings of some of these usually simple, short verses by poets such as Richard Wilbur, John Hollander and Elizabeth Bishop; other

poems were written onto the pages of the copybooks in my schoolgiri's hand.

Poetry on the editorial page — how far we have come from that. The world has grown so much more complex. Compen-tion for the reader's attention is fierce. And poetry is no longer a part of common life in the way it once was.

My appreciation of poetry's power had been gained in a fifth grade class at the Betsy B. Winslow Grammar School. Our teacher's name was Miss Ciaburn and there were two things everybody knew about her: The first was that if she took off the black velvet ribbon she always wore around her oeck, her head would fall off; the second was that she

made you memorize poetry.

ft is a tribute to Miss Ciaburri that
by the end of the fifth grade many of the
girls also sported velvet ribbons. It
is an even greater tribute that quite a few

N EW HAVEN, Cooocctieut — of her students can still recite at the drop of a hat Raiph Waldo Emerson's "Coocord Hymn." Walt Whitman's "O Captain! My Captain!" and a poem or two by Emily Dickinson. ("Success is counted sweetest/By those who ne'er succeed"). The poems we recited were not in every case great or even represen-tative. But they introduced us to poetic

music and verbal magic.

These days, in a college class f teach on versification. I am surprised by how cut off from poetry many of my students are. When introduced to the pleasures of reading and memorizing it, they are amazed at what they have been missing. But while they like what they learn, they miss something by coming to it so late. And therefore it is possible that reading poetry will not become a habit for them and that they will not have poems in their heads to recite as they travel down highways on long car trips or to comfort them when they are lonely or sad, or unlucky in love. Nor will they know the joy of getting their tongues around lines like Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's "Grave Alice, and laughing Allegra And Edith with golden hair."

The inclusion of a poem on the edito-

The inclusion of a poem on the editorial page those many years ago was a telling symbol. Its very presence implied that poetry was important enough to compete with the pressing news of the day. It may be just as well that this is not true anymore, given the world's inescapable complexities. So far have we come from simpler times that the surprise now is certainly not that there is no longer poetry on editorial pages. The surprise is that it ever could have been there at all.

The writer teaches English at Yale University and is associate editor of The Yale Review. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pakistan Will Stay Firm

Regarding "Pakistanis Need Help, Not Lectures, From the West" (Opin-ion, Aug. 31) by Zbigniew Brzezinski:

While Mohammed Zia ul-Hag's violent end raises many questions about the next step in Pakistan, Western fears of a possible weakening of its position on the Afghan crisis are not well-founded.

For more than eight years Pakistan has given full support to the Afghan struggle and stood firm in the face of threats and attacks. It was not because of one individual's commitment, but because the people of Pakistan consider the Af-

very clearly in the meeting of the signed. There is no reason to believe should be engaged in by Japan that there will be any major change of course if one or more of these parties come to power in the elec-

tions scheduled for November. Mr. Brzezinski's fears on this score have led him into making the shocking suggestion that the West should encourage younger military officers to stage yet another coup in Pakistan. This is the kind of realpolitik that brought U.S. policy to grief in countries like Iran and Lebanon and brought untold suffering to

stan, it will lead to similar results. The vacuum that exists in Pakistan after General Zia's death is the to constitutional government and

IQBAL AKHUND. The writer was Pakistan's perma-

Regarding the photograph cap-tioned "Sealing a Fate" (European

licity there has been hardly a whisper of protest about this threat to the lives of all the seals in Europe. At least the Newfoundland hunt was strictly supervised, with a government quota system. The method

mies. The seal meat was eaten. Europe's seals face death not by a quick, sharp blow on the head but by a slow and, as far as we know, agonizing period of suffering. The killers are unseen, anonymous and apparently not to be subjected to enticism. They kill seals not one

It is about time someone in the Japanese ministries had the courage to admit the growing disparity between the haves and have nots as reported by Patrick Smith, ("Tokyo's Rosy Economic Report Con-toins Some Thorns, Too," Aug. 6). The Economic Planning Agency has known this situation all along, government employees fall in the category of have-nots, together with millions of safaried people in

tions are bearable. What oobody from the result of other raids with can endure for long are the astro- conventional bombs. nomically high prices for necessi-ties and the high taxes.

H. FUKAZAWA. Reichenfels, Austria.

On Japan's Position

Regarding "No. 1? No. the Japa-nese Should Try Harder to Be No.

2" (Opinion, Aug. 18): Yoichi Funabashi ignores the feelings and especially the pride of a majority of Japanese born after the war. No country divides its eco-

nomic prosperity and its politics.

If a German said that Germany ghan cause as their own and under-stand that Soviet domination of rank and not try for the first, he Afghanistan would be a grave would be accused of Stiefelleckthreat to Pakistan itself.

The national consensus which exists on the issue was demonstrated erei, or licking the boots, of the Americans. Japanese journalists should be above such things.

In the next decade, oo country then prime minister. Mohammed can stop the rise of Japan's eco-Khan Junejo, with opposition par- nomic power. Of course, approprities before the Geneva accords were ste international burden-sharing both for its national security and for world peace. But this does not mean that Japan should be No. 2. MIKE M. NATORL

> Mr. Funabashi refers to "the ouclear devastation of Japan's home-land in World War II." Most of the devastation was caused by non-nuclear bombing raids. One flat area, Hiroshima, was devastated by one nuclear bomb, whereas at Nagasaki, which is hilly, the ouclear destruction was oot much different

C.D. HOWARD-JOHNSTON. Anglet, France.

Jangling Jet Noises

Regarding "Jet Roar Puts NATO at War With West Germans" (Aug. 11) by James M. Markham:

A similar feeling of revulsion over this kind of pollution is gaining ground in England, particularly around the Upper Heylord base in Oxfordshire. It will not be long before all sympathy for the U.S. air force vanishes, and voters will look to any politician who can rid

them of this problem. E. VON MALTZAHN, Bicester, England.

It Still Doesn't Add Up

Regarding "Summing Up the Audience" (Letters, Aug. 17):

You persist in giving the wrong explanation, or a chursily worded e, when you state that "the figure 12.8 billion represents the total oumber of viewers expected to watch the 52 World Cup games broadcast over three weeks."

If two men work on a project for 25 hours you can say that 50 man hours have been invested, but the total number of men working on the project has never been more than two. We still do not know how many real viewers are expected. ALFONSO TORRENTS DELS PRATS.



In Political Polling, the Response Rate Is Crucial

spondents are generally quite dif-ferent politically from respondents

This fact of survey methodology is

obscured by the misleading use of

margin of error - reported in the

article as ranging from 2-5 percent.

These sampling error figures assume 100 percent response rates.

Such rates are oot even ap

proached by rapidly constructed

surveys. The true margins of error

(combining sampling and conre-sponse error) are usually at least 10

THOMAS F. PETTIGREW.

percent and often much higher.

The article "Trying to Decipher miners of accuracy because nonre the Polls," by E. J. Dionne Jr. (Aug. 18) emphasized several reasons that presidential preference surveys provide highly varied results. But it failed to mention the major reason: Such surveys vary greatly in their response rates — the percentage of the original sample of people who respond to the questions.

Often these rates, which should in theory reach at least 75 percent, are appallingly low. National telephone surveys taken overnight frequently attain barely a third of

Response rates are crucial deter-

quickly that it should have no bear-

ing on U.S. foreign policy. (Why is

there a school of thought in the

United States that constantly looks

for reasons to be less assertive in an

In the Conduct of Foreign Policy, Strength Counts The American people and oth-

Regarding "In Foreign Policy, Experience Counts Not" (Opinion, Aug. 26) by Arthur Schlesinger Ir. ers as well still count on effective leadership in Washington. It is true America's success or failure Mr. Schlesinger names Theodore Roosevelt (who said, "speak softly in foreign affairs will not hang on the president's prior experience. But it also most definitely will not Roosever (who said, speak sorty and carry a big stick") as one of the best presidents at running foreign policy, but does not acknowledge depend on a president having the professorial qualities that Mr. that military preparedness is a pre-Schlesinger sets forth as "basic." requisite for doing so.
Even conceding that America's economy has been weakened, posi-It will be decided more by his philosophy and character — whether he has his priorities tive action can remedy this so straight, is pragmatic and has the

> tempts to defeat his policies. DAVID BELAIRE Malaga, Spain.

intestinal fortitude to prevail

against foreign or domestic at-

Name 53 European business centers. (Solution in the Swissair timetable.)

A	H .	P
В	H	P
В	1	P
В	L	R
В	L	S
В	L	S
В	M	S
В	M	S
В	M	T
C	M	T
c	M	T
c	M	T
	M	v
F	M	W
G .	N	Z
G	N	z

For those readers who didn't concentrate in geography lessons, we'll be happy to supply a few clues. You'll find one answer in Albania, four in Austria, one in Belgium, one in Bulgaria. one in Czechoslovakia, one in Denmark, one in Finland, five in France, eight in Germany two in Greece, one in Hungary, five in Italy, one each in Malta, the Netherlands, Norway and Poland, two in Portugal, one in Rumania, one in the Soviet Union, four in Spain, one in Sweden, three in Switzerland, one in Turkey, three in the U.K. and two in

Yugoslavia. Now all you have to do is guess who connects all these cities.

swissair 4

A Poetic Feeling in Menswear

PARIS — Fashion shows here have been romancing the male. A gentle, poetic feeling has run through the menswear collections, which closed Monday.

Vests — patterned, plain and sprinkled with flowers — have teamed up with soft shirts, floppy cravats and light-as-a breeze suits. All this has been played out in colors that used to be called pretty. when only women wore them: pinks fondant, rose and terra-cot-

SUZY MENKES

ta: blues from aquamarine to comflower; beiges in putry warming to bullermilk. Other colors good enough to eat have been melon, tangerine and tomato salad red.

The romantic feeling, the softening of the shoulder, the oew washed silks and lineos — I wouldn't say this is a statement. It's a positive revolution," says Linda Hopler, fashion director and vice president menswear of Saks Fifth Avenue, who sees a shift in Paris to what she calls "achievahle" fash-

"I am seeing a lot more that is palatable, not foolish fashion," she said Sunday at the Issey Mryake show. "I am finding the shows and the prices more realistic than I expected. It's good for French fashion, and good for American retail-

A sunny, upbear show from Yves Saint Laurent said it all Monday morning. Here was a classic fashion bouse giving the line a delicious new twist hy coloring trenchcoats sky blue or rose pink, and slipping patterned vests, buttoned high on the chest, under the executive suit. In a season light on sportswear, Saint Laurent successfully updated the blouson jacket by loosening it into an artist's smock, and then lining it with a print to match the shirt. A snakeskin suit and an ap-plique of pythons writhing on the back of a suede hlouson had a hint Below the waist things were of the 1960s rockers.

Bernard Sanz, the designer in his second season with the house, gave a graphic freshness to striped hlazers teamed with checkerhoard softened up the Yamamoto silhouvests, cuffed Bermuda shorts and ette. knee-high striped socks. The vestwith-everything look included paisley and flower prints, a patchwork Hamnett, better known for funk out like a skirt. Miyake must have of colorful silk checks with a Prince and punk. She drew on the cricket of Wales check suit and spotted tie, and polo fields of Old England for and a bouquet of meadow flowers on cream satin for evening. The snow white cotton shirts, hlazers in jazzy mix of pattern and print was well handled. And, of course, the school tie stripes that were fresh. best-selling oew YSL fragrance just happens to be called Jazz.

have formerly been austere or hard- looked better in the linens and silks blouson jacket yet. He did lots of

Please charge to Access Amex Dine my credit card: Eurocard MasterCard Visa

men coults that



Fancy vests shown by Saint Laurent (left) and Yohji Yamamoto.

man evening vests in flower-sprin-kled brocade deserved the ovation.

Issey Miyake is oever backward-

looking always contemporary. His

show, staged m an airy gymnasium

pecially fine, with one-piece jog-ging suits or tunic and track pants,

worn with easy cardigans, in shades of gray from pearl to charcoal. In

the same spirit were long, loose

raincoats in quiet stone tones,

shirts cut with a drape to the back

and sweaters and cardigans with

stripes worked in textured relief.

with a dangling strap, looked awk-ward. And there was something

odd about long jackets belted in at

the waist so that the hipline flared

thought better of it, for the models

suddenly peeled off the bottom

halves of a pair of windowpane

A splash of color — red, sky blue, yellow, jade and orange — on easy linen jackets was as far as Balmain went to embrace the oew.

Designer Patrick Aubert even be-

check jackets.

Mivake's short wide pants, some

edged. The black-clad acolytes at that are dominating the Paris Yohji Yamamoto gasped wheo shows. Her trio of English-gentletheir high priest sent out two hright red suits. There was also pimento orange to spice up hlack and tones of quiet beige, cafe an lait and wa-

tery green.
The news was at the neckline, The news was at the neckline, with two competing "teams" of models, produced some good poet's shirt —a soft, floppy collar, sports clothes. The opening was espoet's shirt - a soft, floppy collar, opening flat and wide or tied like a cravat. These collars, in linen, silk or even chiffoo could have cos-

more avant-garde, with the newest trousers short and wide, stopping well short of the ankle, This was a well-thought out collection that

Also in the mood for romance was the British designer Katharine cream flannel vest suits, worn with regimental stripes and silk vests in witty and on the button. Hamnett's high-buttooed double-breasted The romantic message came too suits and high-waist trousers in wool and flaooel might have lieves that there is life in the old

There is a lot of movement in evening clothes in these shows, altough at the grand gala given by the French menswear industry at a candlelit Château de Chantilly Saturday night, not much innovation

suits with lots of buttons and con-temporary touches included gui-pure lace vests and tuxedos in black

showed up among the tixedos.

Lanvin made a big push for designer evening wear on a Spanish theme, and gave a party where the chic Paris caterer Noël displayed conjections as a Spanish for fruit confections as a Spanish fan, fruit on a straw somhrero and slices of

The matador theme in this huge collection, brought in cropped jackets, cummerbunds, tie prints inspired by the ceramics of Gaudi, and Carmen colors from tobacco brown to a dark blood red. The suits were fine, the short raincoats (a Paris trend) looked new, but flowered collars and ties on a plain

shirt were trying too hard.
The show finished with an amusing wedding parade (the bridal cou-ple complete with baby) which the designer Patrick Lavoix staged in honor of Lanvin's directeur gener-al, Alexandre Poniatowski, whose society wedding in Saint-Tropez next weekend will be attended by all the Lanvin clan.

Runway presentations on a podi-um are the current trend for the menswear shows, but there are alternatives. Emanuel Ungaro staged a still-life exhibit which grouped live models together in a salon at the Plaza Athenee botel. This collection is made in Italy, has been shown in Milan and looked entirely Italian, although there was the obligatory French safari suit. Suits had exaggeratedly wide lapels, some with an accented waistline. others more generously cut. Colors were natural with gray, sand and a

pinky beige.
To show off his first-ever menswear collection (for Corneliani, Ba-gutta and Intermoda in Italy) Karl Lagerfeld made a film. It was written, photographed and directed by the polymath designer and featured scenic views of a châtean, a sunny garden and a tale of passion, intrigue and jealousy. This was not about the fashion business, although Lagerfeld's fashionable friends were given starting roles, especially Chanel's Gilles Dufour who had all the best suits. In the dappled sunlight and a dimly-lit salon, white collars emerged from dark suits, and country check tweeds and high-necked knits also made a brief appearance.

In this film, as in the real world, the men's clothes were well-cut, nicely made and played a support-

French Top 50, With a Twist

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A pretty, clownlike face, sensa-tional figure, a good voice with a trace of an American accent, abundant star-spangled enthusiasm plus intellectual credentials. Perfect! French kids are eating (and buying) is

"Quel Souci la Boétie" (Barclay) by American-in-Paris Claudia Phillips, a recording of a song about what a drag it is to read Mon-taigne on his friend Ericane de la Boérie and how much more fun it would be to play eeny meeny miney mo ("amstrangram" in French) in the yard, has been bouncing around the top of the French singles chart since March. It's like Spike Jones revisted — car horns, flies swatted, giggling babies, neighing horses and voices mixed high in a childlike register all enveloped in Princely electronics.

However, without wishing to jinx its commerciality, there are also some jazzy chords and many scaling and and seed and seed are seed in the same same seed in the same s

and more sophisticated synthesizer programming than necessary for the "pimple-rock" market. This can be attributed, at least in part, to an éminence grise, Claudia's father, the jazz bassist Barre Phillips.

Recently she called Barre, who lives in a restored lith-century presbytère in the south of France. "How's your record doing?" he asked. "Pretty good." she replied. "About 1,500 a day. Just out of curiosity, did you ever sell that many records?"
"Arggeh!" he groaned

"Argggh!" he groaned.

The French press really goes for the fact that I have a jazz musician father," says the bnoyant Clandia, who has a hard time wiping a smile off her face. "I feel very comfortable in this new funny and energetic personnage. Fve developed. It's great that other people do songs that make people cry, or political songs like Johnny Clegg, but it's also good to make people laugh and dance and remember that life can be just fun. But I don't want people to think that's all I have to give, Barre gives more quote credibility unquote."

After viewing his daughter's video clip and tapes of her television performances, Barre said to her. "They're great, I love the energy, and you're super-photogenic. There's just one

Omigod, she thought, my father the jazz musician is going to say I sing out of tune or something. "Okay, Barre," she said. "Tell me what's wrong. Go for it."

"It's your teeth," he said. "If you really

get your teeth fixed I'll pay for it."

"Just think," Clandia laughs. "This jazz musician is going to pay for getting his rock-star daughter's teeth fixed. He's been so sup-portive. Well, at least he didn't say I need a nose job. Next year we hope to release our first album and I want to include one jazz tune, which Barre will write. Imagine if we sell a lot, he'll get rich because of me. I'd just love that." She breaks into song: "I'm gonna be a pop star - "

After graduating from high school in San Jose, California, where she sang in musical comedies, Claudia came to France 11 years ago to visit Barre who was then - along with the English saxophonist John Surman, the German trombonist Albert Mangelsdorff and the American drummer Stn Martin — a memher of an all-star quartet called MUMPS. She spent a year "traveling around" with them, soaking up some of the best free improvisation of the day.

She married a French dancer (they are now divorced) who was a member of Carolyn Carlson's company. He asked her to sing for a show he was notting together at the Bouffes.

carson's company. He asked her to sing for a show be was potting together at the Bouffes du Nord theater. She "just improvised," it was her first professional performance. Her father asked her to sing with a sextet he was forming. They played the festivals for two years and made a record for the West German label ECM.

Working as a singing waitress in Paris's Hollywood Savoy restaurant, she learned her first standard, "Bewitched, Bothered and Bewildered." Over three years there, she put together a large enough repertoire to get through the night in Les Bouchons, a club featuring jazz singers in Les Halles. She worked as a studio backup singer for African and Antillaise acts, including the people who later started the zouk group Kasssav. She earned enough money to be eligible for unemployment payments.

Now, with a hit record, she's stopped making music. It works this way in French show business. A hit plugs you into the so-called gala circuit which involves a plateau d'artistes parading top 50 artists like, according to Clandia, a "plateau de fromages, one group after another, one town and television show after another." (She has appeared on just about every variety show on French TV, there are more than 30 a week.) "Setting up equipment and balancing sound in between each



Claudia Phillips: Spike Jones revisited.

oup would take too much time so everybody lip-synchs, it's called playback in French. You look like you're playing, you even play, but nothing's plugged in but the turntable so the people only hear your re-

This charade can get frustrating and these sort of plateaux can be vulgar hut Phillips is resigned: "That's the way le grand public gets to know you. I signed a cootract - je me suis engagée pour ce truc là." She speaks unaccent-ed French but finds a touch of American drawl helps so "I exploit it to the max. I have to play the game. I don't really mind. Once we do an album we can play concerts on our own. You have to keep your sense of humor. Besides, it's ocat to hear 30,000 people cheer when you come on stage. Right now I'm Barclay's biggest seller. Total sales have topped 170,000. Boy, are they nice to me over there. It's really very far out."

Only as Old as Others See You?

By Enid Nemy New York Times Service

TEW YORK -A woman who will go only so far as to say she will oever see 50 again was sitting on a crowded bus not too long ago when another woman got on and stood in front of her.

The first woman, having been nicely raised, promptly arose and offered the standing woman a seat.

"Tin no older than you," said the second woman, with no attempt to conceal her fury or lower her voice.

um. His wife hadn't wanted to go to something more than two decades the ball game, he said, but the ago. When brief skirts came back nephew's friend was "a bonbon," last year, she looked at the fashion impress her.

He'd like to forget what hap-

pened oext. There were a number of Red Cross volunteers around with But it was quite a shock to her, buckets of water and towels, to For despite numerous other less look out for the older people," he for despite indicates, she couldn't recalled. "I was saying 'Isn't that a get it into her head that she was the mice thing to do for the older peo-age she was. Not that she made a ple, when a tall Brumbilde type ing comments from younger wom-en about women her age wearing

about during the recent siege of tropical weather, L. Robert Charles accompanied his nephew and his tropical weather, L. Robert Charles Jane Poole, who is tall, slim and accompanied his nephew and his lithe, wore miniskirts soon after she nephew's girlfriend to Shea Stadi- arrived in New York from St. Louis and he admitted that he tried to magazines and thought: "Great. I've got O.K. legs. I could wear

> It took a little time before Poole, who sells real estate, realized that then was then and now is now. But she was pleased that the realization came in time to keep her from indulging in ultra-short skirts. She matic bus experience was recently at a party where she had a lengthy

amazing oumber of birthdays they a minor reaction. The major one, he flower-print dress with a lace col-

"Charming," she thought, "Just my style." She ordered it, it arrived, and she put it on and, she said: "I saw myself in the mirror as an entirely different person from the one I had visualized. I said to myself, 'It's too young for me.' It was a sad

The dress was returned but that doesn't mean that Greene, who is assistant to the editor of Artnews magazine, still really thinks of herself in mirror-reflection terms. She simply may, in the future, be more careful about ordering clothes. The woman who had the trau-

age sine was. Not that she made a conscious attempt to appear younger. Such in her mind, she didn't in any way relate to her years.

Her experience was perhaps unusual in that it drew such a vocal and public response. But a great tounded that be felt he was so as and public response. But a great tounded that be felt he was so as and public response. But a great tounded that be felt he was so as and public response. But a great tounded that be felt he was so as and public response. But a great tounded that be felt he was so as and public response. But a great tounded that be felt he was so as and public response. But a great tounded that be felt he was so as and public response. But a great tounded that be felt he was so as and public response. But a great tounded that be felt he was so as and public response. But a great tounded that be felt he was so as and public response. But a great tounded that be felt he was so as and public response. But a great tounded that be felt he was so as and public response. and stimulating conversation with oumber of men and women over his old parochial school. "Yes, Sis-the age of 40 are brought up short ter," be said smartly, and did as at times when forced to realize the commanded. But astonishment was

Other D. ...

1114-4

An August but Anguished Academy

By Loren Jenkins

Washington Post Service

ROME — Striding through the shaded courtyard, past rows of ancient amphorae. hroken marble statuary and walls embedded with carved Roman tablets. Professor Joseph

Connors was visibly awed. "Isn't this incredible?" asked the art historian from Columbia University, waving a hand

an from Columbia University, waving a hand toward all the fragments of Imperial Rome that graced the surrounding palazzo. "All these artifacts were dug up right here when the palazzo was built at the turn of the century."

"This is where my work is, this is where my art is." said the scholar of architecture, pausing at the courtyard's fonntain to gaze out over the domes and tile rooftops of Rome. "I feel like I'm coming home."

He was. Home for the next three years for Connors, 43, his wife, Françoise, and their two children will be this palazzo, an accompanying 17th-century villa and the complex of manicured gardens, artists' studios and apartments. Together, they form a little known and often troubled institution - the American Academy of Rome, created at the turn of the century by a visionary American architect, Charles Follen McKim, and the cash of such financial barons as J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and William Vanderbilt

"This is an extraordinary place, a marvelous place," said Connors, who took over as director this summer. The author of studies oo Francesco Borromini and Frank Lloyd Wright, he has often worked and studied here between his teaching chores at Columbia. "Taking over bere is both an honor and a challenge." The honor is obvious. As director of the

American Academy, one of more than a dozen national academies of art and culture in Rome. be is an ambassador of American culture in one of the most cultured cities of the world, presiding over his own "embassy" of American classi-cists, medievalists, art historians, architects, painters, sculptors, poets and composers.

The challenge is more problematic. In an era of shrinking dollars and reduced national support for the arts, Comnors faces the problem of keeping his illustrious, often temperamental, charges comfortable, contented and produc-

The academy is supposed to be a place for U.S. scholars and artists to gather to exchange ideas, think, create and generally be exposed to the great cultural repository that is Rome and its surrounding countryside.

Each year, about 30 Americans are picked by

juries of their peers to attend the academy as Prix de Roote winners. Their ranks regularly are angmented by shorter visits from some of the masters of their fields. Unfortunately for many of the fellows, schol-

ars and artists of modest incomes, the realities of life at the academy often fall short of the ideal, usually because of the low supends they must live on. "Being in Rome is great," said one outgoing architecture fellow as his yearlong stay at the academy came to an end this summer, "but

only if you can afford to experience it fully and

that is often rarely the case." Life at the academy, for many fellows, as the new crop arrives this month, reminds them of new crop arrives this month, reminds them of living in a college dorm: Rooms in the palazzo are tiny, sparsely furnished, with only rudimentary amenities. More galling, fellows complain, in a city noted for its food and cooking, the academy cafeteria, where all fellows are fed at long wooden tables, is considered the purveyor of some of the least inspiring food in Italy.

bad had they suitable options to spend more time away from the academy — to cat out or travel more than the occasional arranged trips to various cultural monuments. But most don't. Stipends range from \$6,200 to \$11,000, with room and a daily meal at the academy throws

That is simply oot enough for anyone to live more than a marginal existence in today's

The ideal of putting so many different scholars and artists together for a year also often falls short of the ideal because of the clash of egos. Connors' predecessor as academy director,

Jim Melchert, recalls his second year as director as being "sheer hell" because of a comhustible mix of personalities. "All they did was argue, fight and complain," he recalled before returning to his work as artist and art professor at the University of California at Berkeley.

Despite such failings, most fellows still go away with a feeling of gain. "I think it was a grand experience," recalled Margo Sawyer, ooe of the two 1986-87 sculpture fellows. "It was hard to adjust at first, hard to get work going m a new environment and yes, there never was enough money, but it was a rich experience; I learned and grew."

Connors says the academy board hope stipends will be raised in the coming year or so.

He said the board is seeking to raise \$20 million
hy 1994 to double the institution's endowment.

Beyond that, he said, he plans to do the best he can with the resources available. "This is Rome, after all," he said. "Nobody can come here and go away unchanged and that, in the end, is one of the goals of the academy."

DOONESBURY











Europe; \$14 each all other countries.

Name_____

Herald Eribune. BUSINESS/FINANCE



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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Belgians Try to Reform Their Antiquated Bourses

By LEYLA ERTUGRUL

RUSSELS — Belgium, well aware of the advent of open competition from the rest of Western Europe, is planning a major overhaul of its antiquated stock exchanges, but market analysts said the Belgians have a long way to go. The Brussels Bourse, founded by Napoléon in 1801, trades for just two hours a day. Prices are posted on blackboards.

A Belgian version of reforms introduced in London and Paris is expected to bring all-day electronic trading and an end to a stockbrokers' monopoly. Old-fashioned exchanges in Ghent, Antwerp and Liège will also be modernized.

A battle earlier this year for control of the country's largest company, Société Générale de

Belgique, highlights a need for

The main problem a more transparent market.

A Franco-Belgian alliance fought off the Italian industriis with 'incestnous alist Carlo De Benedetti's hosshareholdings,' a tile bid with instances of allnight stock huying that bypassed the bourse. Mr. De Benedetti's failed bid then frightened other Belgian com-British broker in Brussels said.

frightened other Belgian com-panies into locking up their capital, worsening already poor liquidity. Only around 40 percent of Belgian shares are in the hands of the public, analysts said.

"If companies opened up a bit more," said Nigel Lindsay, of the London-based stockbrokerage SBCI Savory Milln Ltd., "the market would become more interesting. The main problem still has in their incestures shareholdings." hes in their incestuous shareholdings."

This week, Finance Minister Philippe Maystadt is presiding over the first meeting of a government committee that has two months to draw up reforms of the Belgian stock markets.

Mr. Maystadt said he hopes to submit legislation to parliament by the end of the year, including a proposal to let banks and other financial institutions huy into brokerage bouses. Belgium has 220 brokerage firms, many of which are refuctant to let others into their club for few of heaven when the content of the content

their club for fear of being swallowed up. But they may have little choice. The European Community's

plans to create a single market of 320 million people by disman-tling internal barriers to trade will also allow EC financial firms from outside Belgium access to the market. "Keeping the status quo would be good," said the Brussels bourse committee's president, Jean Peterbroeck, "but in the context of 1992, banks' demands for access seem inescapable,"

THE YEAR 1992 is the EC target date for dismantling all internal barriers to trade and competition. This would mean any foreign broker could set up shop in Brussels and

compete directly for Belgian business. Freeing access to markets across the community also could

give a competitive edge to the biggest stock exchanges.

"London makes no secret of its ambition to become the center of European share trading," said a senior Belgian finance minis-

try official, "but Brussels must carve a niche for itself."

"For a start," he said, "Brussels should remain the center of trade in Belgian shares, but there may also be other opportunities for us to grasp," such as a specialization in markets dominated by the European currency unit.

Belgium's bourse reform committee will discuss setting up a range of options and futures markets and review governmentdictated stockbroking fees, which are considered relatively high. The government is also planning to draft legislation to improve disclosure of information to investors, and along the same lines. to enforce European Community directives compelling companies to be less secretive.

More legislation is being prepared to prevent markets from being distorted by company defenses against takeover bids.

Iran Seen In Talks On Krupp

Sale of 25% Stake Reportedly Mulled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ESSEN, West Germany - Iran is seeking to sell its 25.01 percent stake in Fried. Krupp GmbH, the iron and steel group, according to West German press reports. An Iranian representative met

last month with Lonrho PLC, the British trading group, about pur-chasing the stake, Der Spiegel re-ported Monday.

Both the newsmagazine and the

Stuttgarter Zeitung, a daily news-paper, reported that a consortium of West German banks was in-volved in discussions.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Giro-

zentrale and Dresdner Bank AG were leading the bank group, which could huy the Iranian stake and float it on the stock exchange, Der Spiegel said. A Westdeutsebe spokesman confirmed that an Iramian representative met with Fricdel Neuber, the chairman of its board, but said details of a bid were

But Berthold Beitz; the supervi-sory board chairman of Krupp, said be knew nothing of Iranian plans to sell the 25.01 stake.

Mr. Beitz noted that the trust that owns 74.99 percent of Krupp, the Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Hälbach-Stiftung, had the right of first refusal on any sale.

Der Spiegel reported that an Iranian representative met the chief executive of Lonrho, R.W. (Tiny) Rowland, in Frankfurt on Aug. 18 and offered to sell Iran's stake in the West German iron and steel group, along with its 50 percent holding in its main subsidiary, the steelmaker Krupp Stahl AG.

No Lonrho spokesman was available for comment.

The Stuttgarter Zeitung said Iran was willing to sell its Krupp holding for 700 million Deutsche marks (\$377.9 million), which is about balf of what it paid for the stake 15

Krupp's group net profit plunged about 68 percent in 1987 to about 40 million DM.

Sport Is Serious Business at Volvo

Automaker Says Recognition Is Name of Game

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

GOTEBORG, Sweden — When the National Foothall League played its first exhibition game in continental Europe last month, it came to Goteborg, Sweden's leading industrial cen-ter and the town where Volvo AB, the game's sponsor, is based.

The sponsorship of the contest between the Minnesota Vikings and the Chicago Bears under-scored the antomaker's position as an aggressive innovator in sports sponsorhip, one of the trickiest fields of corporate pro-

Over the past decade, sales of Volvos in the United States have roughly doubled. Most of the increased sales can undoubtedly be credited to the cars themselves. corporate management and shifting consumer tastes.
But Volvo executives insisted

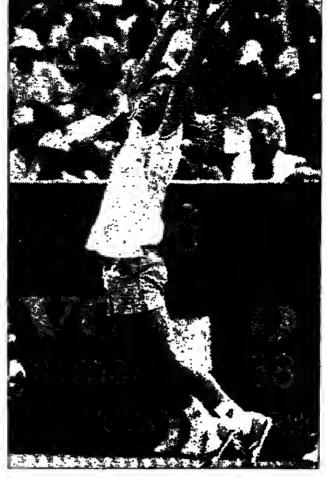
that a 15-year-old sports spon-sorship campaign also played a part in raising sales by increasing its name recognition.

Volvo persuaded the NFL teams to play in Sweden partly by putting np a financial guaran-tee of \$2.5 million, which insured the Vikings and the Bears that each team would earn as much playing in Sweden as it would in an exhibition contest on its home field. But Volvo's reputation for professionalism in sports sponsorship was important to the NFL as well, according to Joe Rhein, director of administra-

tion for the league.

By all accounts, the exhibition was a success. More than 33,000 fans watched the game at Gote-borg's Ullevi Stadium. The figure was 10,000 people above the highest attendance at any soccer match there this year, even though tickets for the NFL game cost twice as much as nickets for soccer. And the contest stirred Swedish interest in American football, which was the NFL's main reason for playing over-

cost Volvo hetween \$200,000 and \$400,000 to stage the game. In return, the company won a lnt of exposure on Ameri-



Andre Agassi rejoiced after he defeated Paul Annacone in the finals of the Volvo International Tennis Tournament in July.

can television, and the goodwill of the community for generating roughly \$17 million in tourist

The whole thing will end up costing us less than one minute of Super Bowl air time," said Bjorn Ahlstrom, president of the Volvo North America Corp.

In total, the company spends about \$4 million of its annual American advertising and pro-motion budget of \$75 million on sports. Most of the money is spent on tennis, but Volvo also sponsors sailing regattas.

Despite the large sums involved, the expenditures are relatively small for Volvo. Its profit in the first half totaled 3.8 hillion kronor (\$588.9 million). Group

sales for the half were 45.76 billion kronor. The objective of corporate

sports sponsorship is present the company's name to the public as often as possible. Whether the name is presented in person, on television or in press photo-graphs and articles, the aim is to build name recognition and cor-porate identity, which ultimately

lead to increased sales. In 1973, when Volvo was less known in the United States, the company took a tentative first step into sports sponsorship when it put up half the prize money for a tennis tournament in New Hampshire, Volvo has been a leading

See VOLVO, Page 13

Pernod Offers Less Than Rival For Irish Group

PARIS - Pernod Ricard SA announced a takeover bid for Irish Distillers Group PLC Monday that was lower than a revised offer made Sunday by Grand Metropolitan

Pernod, which has accused Grand Met of using unfair tactics in its rival bid, offered 450 Irish pence a share, valuing Irish Distill-ers at 285 million Irish punt (\$398 million). On Sunday, Grand Mer raised its bid for Irish Distillers to 525 Irish pence, up from 400 pence. Pernod said Monday it would

appeal against the decision of the British Takeover Panel to approve Grand Met's sweetened bid. Stock in Irish Distillers, which makes Jameson and Bushmills whiskeys. comes under British jurisdiction because it is traded in London as well as Dublin.

The French company said Grand Met should not have raised its own offer until Monday, the last day on which Pernod Ricard could make a bid under British rules. A spokesman for the latter said: "We are surprised that Grand Metropolitan was allowed to outbid us be-fore our bid was announced, and that is wby we are appealing against the decision."

The Pernod Ricard spokesman emphasized that the bid by his company was made with the full agreement of Irish Distillers, whose directors have asked stockholders to accept the offer.

The French company said 51.8 percent of the Irish Distillers share capital is beld by Pernod Ricard or will be controlled by it due to irrevocable commitments. It previously has said it acquired 5 percent of Irish Distillers in the stock market. In London, Pernod said it had

ohtained a temporary injunction from the High Court in Ireland to stop FII Fysses PLC from selling its 20 percent stake in Irish Distill-

Pernod said in a statement the injunction, granted until Sept. 7, prevented FII Fyfles from selling or agreeing to sell or dispose of its stake in Irish Distillers.

was not included in the 51.8 percent it owns or has had promised to it. It added that a 9.7 percent stake held by Irish Life Assurance Co. was conditional upon Fyffes' deci-

Grand Met raised its stake in Irish Distillers to 8.19 percent from 6.05 percent, its stockbroker said Monday, Cazenove & Co. said it bought 939,888 Irish Distillers shares at 525 Irish pence each, raising Grand Metropolitan's stake to

5.19 million shares.

Grand Met, a British hotel and beverages company, has been trying since May to win control of Irish Distillers. At the beginning of its bid, however, Grand Met was part of a consortium with Allied Lyons PLC of Britain and the Anglo-trish Guiness PLC brewing

The three companies, acting through their jointly owned GC&C Brands Ltd., offered 198.5 million punt, or 315 Irish pence per share, for Irish Distillers. That hostile hid was referred on July 6 to the Irish Monopolies Commission and was then blocked by the European Commission on Aug. 17 on competitive grounds.

Grand Met then took control of GC&C and was authorized to make a new offer for Irish Distillers at 400 pence per share.

The Irish government, however, has said it would investigate the Grand Metropolitan bid because a takeover would pose a threat to the integrity of Ireland's whiskey industry and might be contrary to the national interest.

Grand Met failed in a bid during the winter to acquire Martell & Co. the French cognac maker. Martell was eventually purchased by Sca-gram Co. of Montreal.

Pernod said it intended to leave full management autonomy to Irish Distillers while allowing it to take advantage of the French compa-ny's financial capacity and international distribution network.

In July, an appeals court in Paris ruled that Coca-Cola Co. was not obliged to renew its contract with Pernod on production and distri-Pernod said the FII Fyffes stake bution in France. (AFP, Reuters)

U.S. Labor Day Holiday **Subdues Dollar Trade**

LONDON - The dollar was slightly lower in Europe on Mon-day in very quiet trading. Few investors were willing to huy or sell much with U.S. markets closed for the Labor Day holiday.

The U.S. currency closed at 1.8550 Deutsche marks in London, down slightly from 1.8605 DM at Friday's close. It ended at 136.00 Japanese yen, marginally off from 136.13 at Friday's close. The British pound closed Mon-day at \$1.6855, a little stronger

than the \$1,6825 at Friday's close. "This was not the day to take any

strong attitude," said a dealer with a U.S. bank in London. "Tuesday will show if the dollar's bout of weakness on Friday has any followthrough.

employment rate rose to 5.6 percent of its work force in August from 5.4 percent in July. Until the figures were issued, many investors had considered that the Federal Reserve Board would have to raise interest rates to damp-

nave to raise interest rates to dampen inflation.

Bruno Chastonay, a vice president at Banca della Svizzera ltaliana in Lugano, Switzerland, said Monday that he expected the dollar transport to an further hard.

London Dollar Rates

m November, with central banks poised to cap any upsurge.

They said that the comments last month by Karl Otto Pohl, the president of the Bundesbank, opposing any further fall of the mark, were still very potent.

The yen looks fragile, bowever, undermined by the Bank of Japan's determination not to raise interest rates, dealers said.

On Friday, the dollar fell more than 2 pfeunig in New York after the United States reported its unclose, helped by covering of a few short positions taken over the weekend. But dealers said the pound looked weak, with inflation and trade account worries in the background.

"Basically, both sterling and yen

Monday that he expected the dollar's "correction to go further because people are no longer expecting U.S. interest rates to rise." In the medium term, dealers said, the dollar appears set to trade in a range of 1.80 DM to 1.92 DM until the U.S. presidential election repeat of the selling that followed the record British current account deficit for July. Some traders, bowever, played down the seriousness of the balance of payments problem, pointing instead to the healthy state of the British government's finances. French Minister Seeks

West Germany should make more

In a radio interview on Sunday, Mr. Beregovoy said high trade sur-pluses in Japan and West Germany, as well as a wide deficit in the United States, meant factors causing global economic turbulence

ny, which disposes of significant trade surpluses, will accept that it has to produce a hit more growth than it is doing today in order that the European economy runs bet-

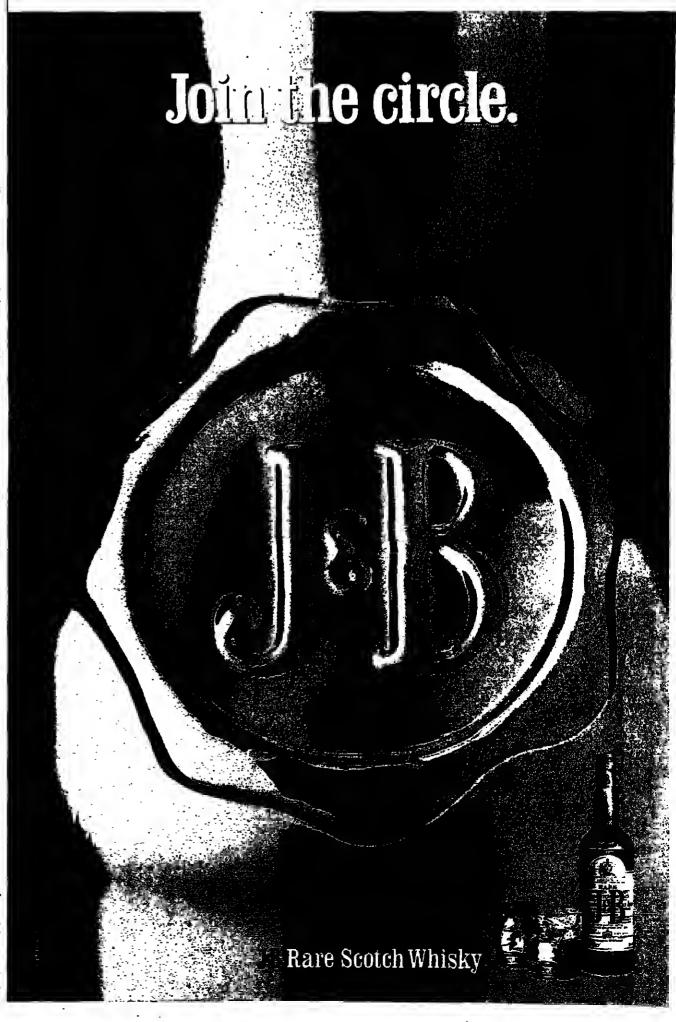
the most formal manner possible any kind of realignment of the parities within the European Monetary System," Mr. Beregovoy said. The franc slipped against the partners.

Deutsche mark in Paris trading on PARIS — Pierre Bérégovoy, the Monday, dropping to 3.3992 DM French finance minister, has said from 3.3994 on Friday.

before Mr. Beregovoy is due to meet his West German counterpart, Gerhard Stoltenberg, and ahead of a meeting of the Group of Seven industrial democracies and the International Monetary Fund annual session later this month.

summer when Mr. Beregovoy ac-"The central question for us Encused the West German Bundesbank of reneging on a commitment to coordinate credit policy with partner countries.

> for worrying more about very modest inflation than about growth.



Currency Rates

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had not disappeared.

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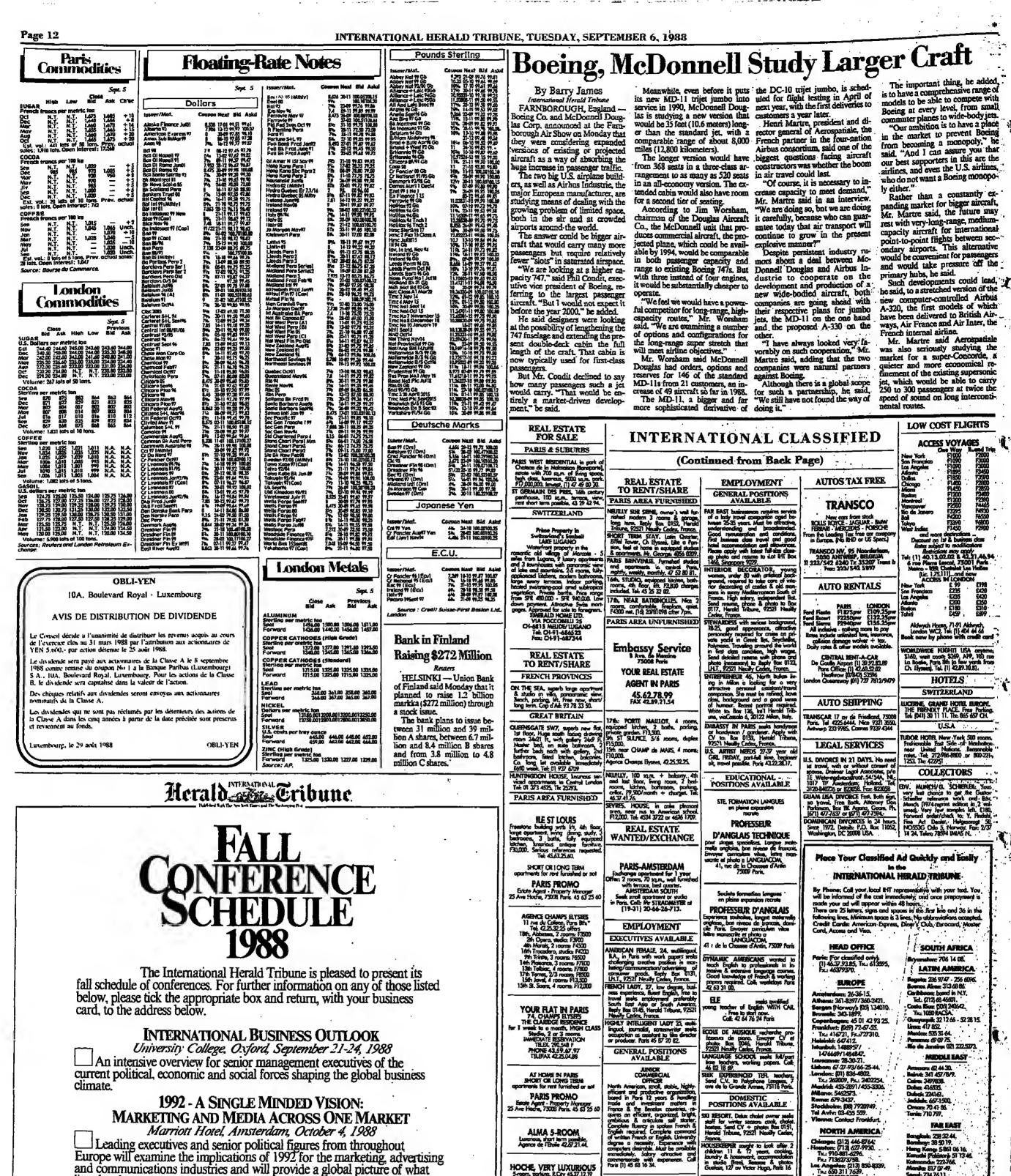
He also ruled out a devaluation of the French franc. "I exclude in

The comments came two weeks of an effort to boost its economie

A brief dispute erupted in mid-

heavy criticism for the last 18 months, mainly from Washington,

Mr. Berégovoy said West Germamy must give up some of its surplus-



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development and production of a new wide-bodied aircraft, both

The important thing, he added, is to have a comprehensive range of models to be able to compete with Boeing at every level, from small

commuter planes to wide-body jets.
"Our ambition is to have a place

in the market to prevent Boring from becoming a monopoly," he said. "And I can assure you that our best supporters in this are the airlines, and even the U.S. airlines, and our best supporters in the said are the said and the said was the said w who do not want a Boeing monopoly cither."

Rather than a constantly expanding market for bigger aircraft, Mr. Martre said, the future may rest with very-long-range, mediumcapacity aircraft for international point-to-point flights between sec-ondary airports. This alternative would be convenient for passengers and would take pressure off the

primary hubs, he said.
Such developments could lead, he said, to a stretched version of the new computer-controlled Airbus A-320, the first models of which have been delivered to British Airways, Air France and Air Inter, the

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French internal airline.

Mr. Martre said Aerospatiale was also seriously studying the market for a super-Concorde, a quieter and more economical re-finement of the existing supersonic jet, which would be able to carry 250 to 300 passengers at twice the speed of sound on long interconti-

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TOKYU

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

able for comment.

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Citicorp raised the matter last

tails of its proposal and the minis-

Mitsui Reported

Ready to Drop

Project in Iran

Agence France-Presse

nese investor in a petrochemi-cal project on Iran's Gulf coast, bombed by Iraq during the war, considers it a total

loss, the Middle East Econom-

ic Survey said Monday. The Nicosia-based newslet-

ter said Mitsui & Co. saw the

Bandar Khomeini plant as "B

complete write-off." Con-

struction on the project, undertaken by Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co., a joint venture, stopped in 1984.

Experts consider that "it

would be more costly to try to reconstruct the existing instal-

lations than to start again from scratch," MEES said.

It said that if an official as-

sessment is made that the pro-

ject cannot go on, Mitsui could claim 180 billion yen

(\$1.3 billion) in insurance

from the Tokyo government.

NICOSIA -The lead Japa-

Citicorp Talks of Japan Postal Link

establishing an overseas money transfer service linking post offices in Japan with Citicorp's bank network in the United States, a minis
"I think Japanese city banks will

"I think Japanese city banks will Citicorp officials were not avail- come back and violently object," said a foreign financial analyst. "The Finance Ministry and the March, the ministry official said, post ministry are at odds over a but the bank has provided no de-

variety of issues," the analyst said.

"Anything that involves the post

try has not formally considered the office that has not been discussed with the Finance Ministry might Currently, money can be sent to very well cause eyebrows to raise." the United States from Japan using The Japanese postal system money transfers from Japanese plays a major role in finance bepost offices. The transfers are sent cause about two-thirds of the peosuch a transfer can take one week

TOKYO — Citicorp has talked considerably faster, the official system has attracted about 20 per-

cent of personal savings in Japan. The ministries already differ over the pace of interest-rate dereg-ulation on small deposits. The Fi-nance Ministry is concerned that deregulation be gradual enough that small banks will not face disadvantages, analysts said.

An official at the Finance Ministry said the ministry had no direct knowledge of any Citicorp proposal on overseas money transfers. "We have a serious interest in the

matter and would expect sufficient

consultation," he said. Citicorp has made clear that it is keen to expand its retail banking business in Japan, and some anawis airmail to U.S. post offices, but ple in Japan maintain savings actine Posts and Telecommunications counts with it. With its convenient Ministry could be a step in that branches, tax advantages and rela-direction.

Dow Chemical To Buy Essex

CLIFTON, New Jersey Essex Chemical Corp. said Monday it has agreed to be acquired by Dow Chemical Co. for \$36 a share, or about \$367 million, an offer that beat a hostile \$30-a-share bid by a Swiss company.

Essex stock closed at \$33.75 a share in Priday trading on the New York Stock Exchange. The company said Dow would make a bid for all of its 10.2 million fully diluted

Although it obtained a court order enjoining Gurit-Heber-lein AG from completing its offer, Essex said it hopes to develop a good relationship with the Swiss concern.

Ruling Permits Dismissals Of 4,000 Eastern Workers

By Kurt Eichenwald

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Armed with a legal victory over three of its unions, Eastern Airlines has announced that it will begin dismissing as many as 4,000 workers Saturday.

The move, announced Sunday, followed Eastern's posting of a \$4.7 million bond with a federal district court to compensate the terminated employees should the unions win an appeal against the dismissals.

On Friday, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Colum-

bia granted Eastern's request to set aside an injunction barring the lay-oils but ruled that Eastern had to post the bond. The announcement of the dis-

missals was immediately criticized by the lawyers for the unions, who said Eastern was not giving its emplayees two weeks' notice before the terminations begin. An Eastern spokeswoman said

the company was merely reinstat-ing the dismissals that had been announced in July before Judge Barrington D. Parker of the district court issued a temporary restraining order and then a preliminary injunction against the termina-

It was not clear whether the timing of the dismissals would be fought by the unions.

Eastern officials spent most of

Saturday assembling the bond

A union source said its lawyers had been discussing the possibility of appealing Friday's ruling to the Supreme Court or making a motion to rehear the arguments. But, from what the lawyers have said, either course seemed unlikely, the source

Edgar James, a lawyer for the machinists' union, said little action was expected to occur as a result of the ruling until the appeals court released its schedule of hearings on B lawsuit brought by Eastern's three largest unions - the Airline Pilots Association, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers and the Transport Workers Union.

The unions contend in the suit that Eastern's parent company, Texas Air Corp., hoped to pressure workers into accepting wage and benefit concessions by weakening Eastern financially. They also assert that Texas Air wants to transfer Eastern's assets to its Continental Airlines unit, which has largely nonunion workers.

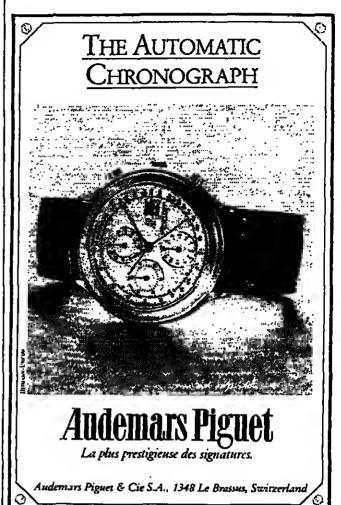
Eastern, which is based in Mi-

ami, announced in July that it would dismiss as many as 4,000 workers in a restructuring, lis plans called for reducing its flights to Kansas City, Missouri, to six from 53. The carrier would also end service to 14 cities and would reduce its number of daily flights by more than 10 percent, to 1,085 from

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million, would equal one million in 1986 for its tennis sponsorship impressions. Similar calculations spending of \$3.5 million. nis ever since then. For five years, it spending of \$3.5 million. was the leading corporate sponsor for the 75 Grand Prix tennis tour-"We've got far more than just a and magazine and news articles gut feel that our sports sponsorship is worthwhile," said William where the corporate name appears.

VOLVO: Sports Is Serious Business for Automaker

(Continued from first finance page) per that has a circulation of one lent of \$24.3 million in advertising sponsor of men's professional tennaments held each year. It remains a sizable sponsor of the Grand Prix circuit and is the "title" sponsor of seven tournaments. It also backs collegiate and recreational termis

The appeal of tennis sponsorship for Volvo is apparent. "The people who watch tennis are often the kind of people who are Volvo buvers." said Kathleen Heaney, an auto an-alyst for the Nikko Securities Co. in

New York. While the link between corporate sponsorship and product sales is a subjective matter, Volvo thinks it can measure the value of its tennis

sponsorships. In 1986, the most recent year for which the company has compiled statistics, Volvo's tennis program generated 2.02 billion impressions," which is marketing jargon for the number of times its namewas exposed to the public. That ny and its share price. equals 5.5 million impressions a

Using those calculations, Volvo Mergler, the director of corporate figures that it received the equiva-**Blue Arrow Buyout Doubt**

pressed skepticism Monday over whether Blue Arrow PLC's chairman, Anthony Berry, could win board and stockholder approval for a management buyout of the employment and financial services group.
On Sunday, Mr. Berry said a group of unnamed American insti-

buyout. Mr. Berry is reported to be upset with the London financial market's assessment of his compa-

LONDON — Analysts exstrong-minded board," an analyst
ressed skepticism Monday over
said, "and a £l billion bid would value the shares at just 140 pence, which is hardly going to endear him to the shareholders" who paid 165 pence for a rights issue last year. The issue was only 49 percent sub-

The £837 million rights issue, tutions was prepared to finance a possible £1 billion (\$1.68 billion) Britain's largest outside the oil sector, was part of Blue Arrow's \$1.33 billion takeover of Manpower Inc.

Analysts said a buyout would probably have to include the reny and its share price.

Blue Arrow's stock closed 6 fer price down to around 125 pence

day. To compare, a sports photo pence higher on the London Sto with a Volvo banner in a newspa-Slower Growth in Computer Sales Expected for Europe

"We've detected a clear recovery on the French market this year," a spokesman for Bull

said, "and in the rest of Europe, growth is

Bull said group sales were up 10 percent in

the first half to 8.6 billion francs (\$1.37 billion),

while net profit more than doubled to 75 mil-

lion francs from 36 million francs in the first

Minicomputers have shown the strongest growth, the spokesman said. International Business Machines Corp., the

world's largest computer company, introduced

Dennis Exton, an analyst with the broke

Phillips & Drew, said the new computer "could

belp them boost their total (European) market

share by a full one percent."

IBM had between 12 percent and 15 percent of the European market in information technol-

LONDON — Computer sales in Europe show signs of slower growth in 1988, but mannfacturers still expect stronger revenues than last year, industry analysts and producers said.

Higher interest rates are one factor that many analysts said would affect the computer outlook. They cited the recent interest rate

"Lower capital investment would inevitably mean some slowing of computer sales," said James Golob, an analyst at Warburg Securities. But the effect of rate increases should not be as large as some American investors seem to its AS/400 minicomputer last month in an lear, according to industry executives. Europe - effort to increase its dominance of the Europe-

accounts for nearly one-third of world comput- an market. Although companies' capital investments will likely drop in response to higher interest

-crs have already shifted to less costly minicounputers and personal computers. peters are likely to rise by between 10 percent and 12 percent this year, compared with 12 percent to 15 percent in 1987, Mr. Golob said.

half profit by about 10 percent but said demand has been weaker for large mainframe comput-The leading computer maker in France, Compagnie des Machines Bull, said its target for sales growth this year is between 8 percent

The biggest British computer company, ICL Ltd., a subsidiary of STC PLC, raised its first-

rates, analysts noted that many computer buy-Sales of minicomputers and personal com-

ogy last year.

The head of European operations for IBM, Michael C. Armstrong, said in July that the group was expecting European sales to grow about 10 percent this year, a rate that is in line with the industry as a whole.

half of 1987.

No figures were available for performance in Europe during the second quarter, a spokesman for IBM Europe said.

IBM Europe accounted for 42 percent of the parent company's net profit of \$5.26 billion in 1987, down from 47 percent of the 1986 profit of \$4.79 billion. Sales for IBM Europe last year

totaled \$20.31 billion, compared with \$17.08 billion in 1986.

In recent years, IBM has lost market share in minicomputers to European manufacturers such as Siemens AG and Nixdorf Computer AG of West Germany, and Olivetti & Co. of

But the West German concerns are now less optimistic about growth.

"Double digit growth figures are a thing of the past," said a spokesman for Siemens. While the market for mainframe computers is stagnating he added, demand for personal computers and other small machines remains

European computer makers were generally ore optimistic than Amdahl Cosp. of the United States, which last week said its earnings estimate for 1988 was too high because of slowing demand in Europe. Stock in Amdahl

ing cheaper mainframes, but IBM has become more aggressive in its pricing, said the analyst. Nixdorf sales rose 11 percent in the first half, but the management board chairman, Klaus Luft, said in June that profit in 1988 was

Smaller European manufacturers were more

dropped sharply after the announcement.

A West German analyst who covers the computer market said Amdahl's warning about full-year earnings might reflect problems specific to that company, which competes directly against IBM in the mainframe market. Amdahl previously had the advantage of mak-

unsatisfactory so far.

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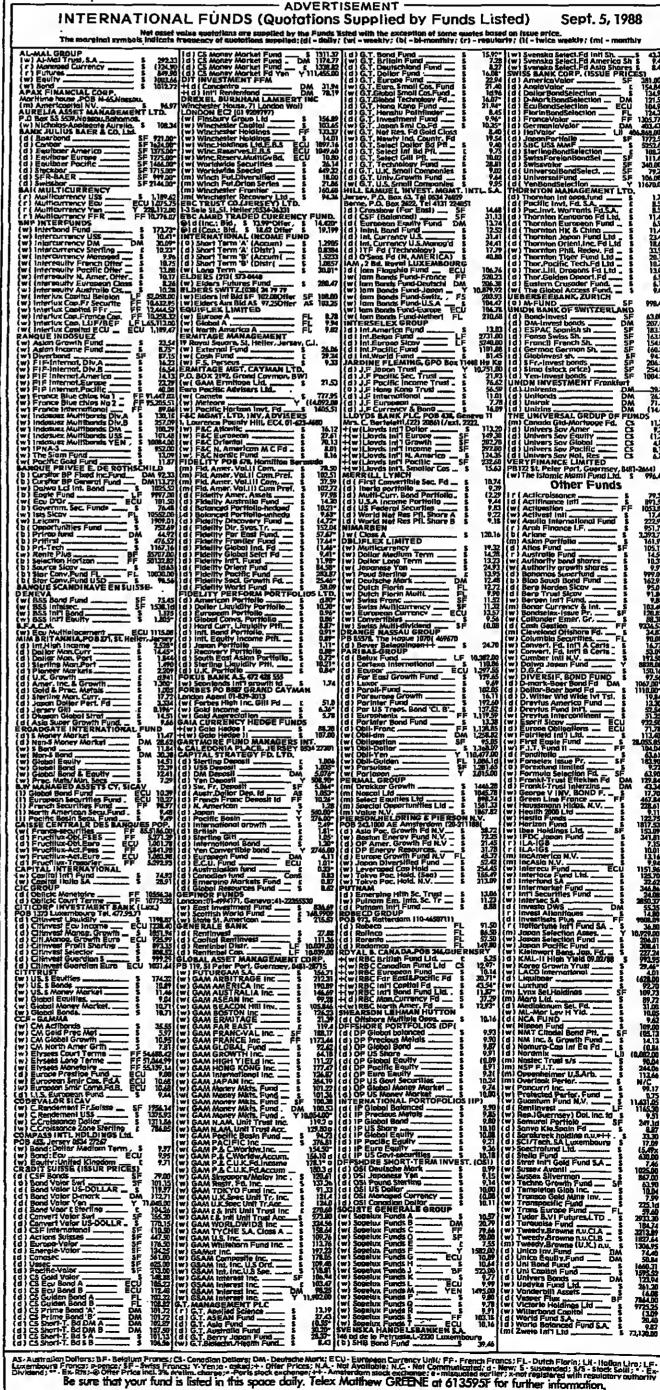
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Oil Prices **Move Lower** In Europe

LONDON — Soaring OPEC oil output and unresolved divisions within the cartel depressed North Sea oil prices on Monday, traders said, sending Britain's Brent crude well below the psychologically im-portant \$14 s barrel mark.

Brent blend for loading within two weeks fell to \$13.70 a barrel, down from \$13.95 on Friday. European traders were cautious about predicting further price falls as American traders were absent for the U.S. Labor Day holiday and besiness was slack. But if American markets move lower on Tuesday, as some analysts have predicted they would, "we may see quite a drop over the next few days," one trader

Oil prices began to slide last week when Subroto, secretary-gen-teral of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, failed to make the breakthrough he was seeking in talks with Gulf War foes Iran and Iraq on oil output quotas.
Subtroto had flown to Baghdad

and Tehran to try to get both countries to agree to accept the same odota, frag, which does not have one, is demanding parity with lam's current quota of 2.369 million barrels per day. Tchran has flatly rejected this.

Analysts said they saw Iraqi acexpresses of a ceiling on its oil production as equal to OPEC's efforts to raise oil prices to its target of \$18 a barrel. Iraq is now pumping 2.7 million barrels a day, one lion more than a year ago. Unless this growth in its produc-

patien ends, prices could fall to \$12 per barrel or less next year, oil analysts said. Oversupply in mid-1986 sent prices tumbling below \$10 from just mader \$30 in late 1985. Progress on the oil quota issue is linked to cease-fire talks in Geneva between Iran and Iraq, oil analysis said, The Geneva meeting has made little progress.

TALKING ABOUT

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ACROSS

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45 Capital of Bangladesh, old style 46 Adage 47 City in ancient

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21 Fastening device 52 Dexter Gordon 23 Radio 62 Vicious, coarse

personalities Switch 30 Capital of Peru 31 Mulligan 32 Vipers 33 Chicago business district 34 Fair

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48 Diverted 49 Santa Calif. 51 Conversation 53 Plav 54 Cantaloupe 55 Teheran resident 56 W Alrican

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O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

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by Henri Amold and Bob Lee

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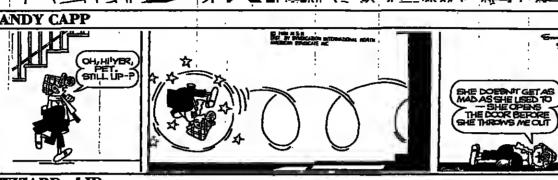
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REX MORGAN







BOOKS

BREATHING LESSONS

By Anne Tyler. 327 pages. \$18.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Wallace Stegner

N the 10 novels that preceded "Breathing Lessons," Anne Tyler demonstrated that you don't need exotic or violent or sexy action to make a novel, and that your characters needn't be psychopaths or satyrs. All you need all she needs — are ordinary people going about their everyday affairs in ordinary cities such as Baltimore. Her people, a Dickensian gallery of oddballs, innocents, obsessives, erratics, incompetents and plain Joes and Janes, all see the world a little skewed, but their author sees them with such precision and pre-sents them with such amusement and lack of malice that they come off the page as exhilaratingly human. First they surprise us, then we recognize them, then we acknowledge how much they tell us about ourselves.

"Dinner at the Homesick Restaurant" and
"The Accidental Tourist" should have been
hard acts to follow. Actually, so sharp is Anne
Tyler's eye and so inexhaustible the field of her
observation, "Breathing Lessons" shows us a
writer who should have had trouble matching herself, surpassing herself. And Maggie Moran, who dominates the new novel, is a purely Anne Tyler creation — a woman with a compopper mind and an incorrigible capacity for self-persuasion, a scheming flibbertigibbet, a meddler whose misinterpretations and desperate coverup lies belong in the TV show "Fawity Towers." but whose essential goodness and capacity for affection make us want to comfort rather than kick her. Even while we wonder how her hus-band Ira has put up with Maggie for 28 years, we understand why the marriage has lasted, and will. Maggie's deviousness, underlain by emo-

Solution to Previous Puzzle ORAD ANTRA TIER UTTER DANSEUSES THELOWER AER

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ELAN NOTSO TUNO
GENU EMER ITER

tional purposes as inexorable as heat-seeking missiles, is a form of innocence.

The central action of "Breathing Lessons" is a journey to the funeral of Max, the husband of Maggie's school friend Serena. All the friends Maggie's school friend Serena. All the friends who attended Max's marriage to Serena will be there for his funeral, and that very circumstance kicks Maggie's compoper into bursts of recollection, sentiment and regrets. But it is no straight-line journey. Since Maggie is involved, it is a journey of lost maps, detours, interconstitutes quarrels intimate conversations. interruptions, quarrels, intimate conversations and reminiscences with strangers, cross purposes and the little white lies by which Maggie

gets her way.

She starts with a characteristic misapprehension. Driving the family Dodge out of the body shop where its dents have just been rolled out, she hears a female voice on a radio talk show the shears a female voice of a radio talk show the shears a female voice of a radio talk show the shears a female voice of a radio talk show the shears a female voice of the love should be shown to be s say that, having married once for love, she is now going to marry for security. Instantly, erroneously, Maggie thinks: "Fional" and runs into a Pepsi truck and crumples another fend-

Fiona is the estranged wife of Jesse, Maggie and Ira's son, a rock musician who cannot carry a tune. It has long been Maggie's hope that she can get Jesse and Fiona back together.

Only Anne Tyler, who is the master of the art, should be allowed to detail the mishaps of art, should be allowed to detail the mishaps of this funeral journey. It is enough to say here that Serena's whim of having the wedding ceremony duplicated at Max's funeral, complete with all the '50s popular songs and readings from Khahil Gibran, stimulates Maggie's compopper again and leads her into recollection of all the 28 not-so-romantic years of her marriage. Those recollections stimulate romantic feelings, leading to Maggie's crotic pass at Ira in a back room, and to their expulsion by a shocked Serena.

"Oh, Ira," Maggie cries on that glum evening, while her husband lays out a hand of solitaire. "What are we two going to live for, all the rest of our lives?"

the rest of our lives?"
Good question. The answer is implicit in Maggie's character. They are going to live for the day, from hour to hour and from misapprehension to bruising correction. They are going to cope as they have coped during this exhausting day. For look: within seconds of her lamenting cry, Maggie has got interested in the problems of Ira's solitaire hand. Thought goes through her like joilts down a line of freight. through her like jolts down a line of freight cars. Bump - and now she is thinking about tomorrow, when they will drive their daughter Daisy to college. Plans suggest themselves. Schemes. With any luck, tomorrow's trip will be another Anne Tyler novel.

Wallace Stegner's latest novel is "Crossing to". Safety." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

AFTER a period in which Viktor Korchnoi experi-enced an eclipse, the erstwhile challenger for the world championship woo the Royan International Tournament in France last month. Korchnoi, who has lived in Switzerland since his departure from the Soviet Union, scored 7-2 to capture first place.

Tied for second place in the 10-player round-robin event were Zsuzsa Polgar of Hungary and the Israeli grandmaster that White would have to de-but after 21 Rgdl, Yaacov Murey. Each scored 6- fend by 13 Rel and thus allow pressure was crushing.

3, which meant that Polgar, 13 fe. But Korchnoi smartly When all was in re-

Od4!? was new and had the positional value of keeping the white knight at f3 in contact with the c pawn. Andruet could have played 7 ... Nc6, but Korchnoi would have enjoyed a slight advantage after 8 Qf4 g6 9 Bd3 Bh6 10 Ng5 f6 11 ef Nf6 12 O-O.

Parting with the b7 bishop by 7 ... Bf3 8 gf had the drawback of giving Korchnoi a free hand on the h1-a8 diagonal.

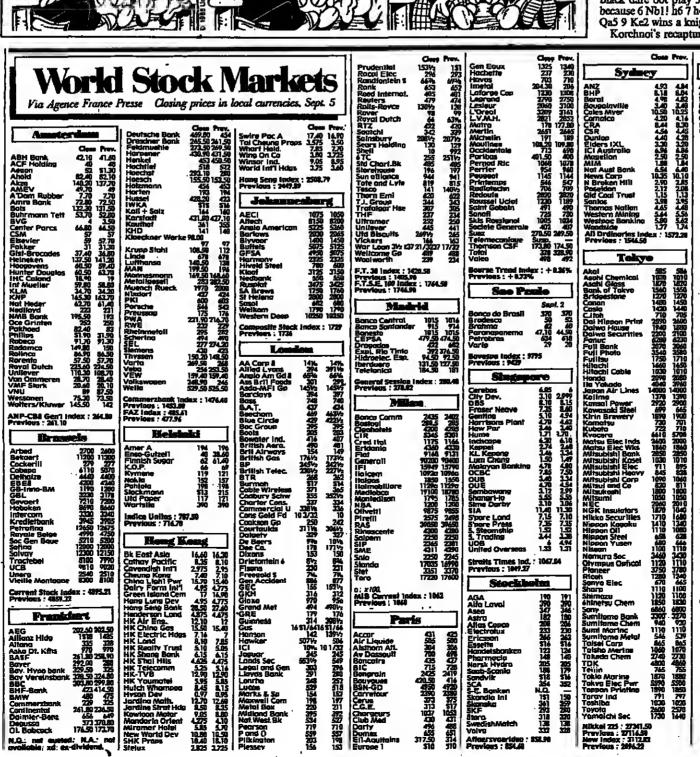
Andruet's 12 ... Qb8 was probably played in the hope that White would have to debut after 21 Rgdl, White's

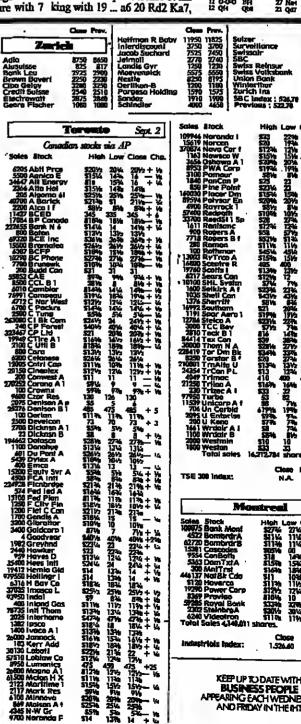


3. which meant that Polgar, 13 ... 16. But Korchnoi smartly When all was in readiness, who already holds the women's stepped away from the counter-Korchnoi pulled the trigger grandmaster rank, had attack with 13 Qd2!, the clever with the queen sacrifice 23' achieved her first norm for the point being that 13 ... Nes? 14 Qd7! There was no use stagger-unrestricted grandmaster rank. 14 Qb7 15 Bh3 Qf3 (15 ... No4? ing through 23 ... Rd7 24 Rd7.

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SPORTS

Parrish Lifts **Red Sox Into** Tie for Lead In AL East

ANAHEIM, California - Larry Parrish homered leading off the 10th inning Sunday, lifting the Boston Red Sox inm a first-place tie in the American League East with a 6-5 triumph over the California An-

Boston and the Detroit Tigers are tied at 75 victories and 61

BASEBALL ROUNDUP losses, with 26 games remaining,

none head-to-head Parrish drove a 1-2 pitch off Bryan Harvey for his 12th homer, only the third the rookie right-hander has yielded in 70% innings. Bob Stanley pitched 21/2 innings and Lee Smith hurled one for his 22d save. "I didn't know where it was," Parrish said. "I just swong. I really didn't think I hit it well enough for

it to go out."
"Mr. Parrish had a hig day," Joe Morgan, the Red Sox manager, said. "I guess I picked the right one today. He looked like he was swingng the bat awfully good even in atting practice. They tell me he's a streak hitter. Now is the time for

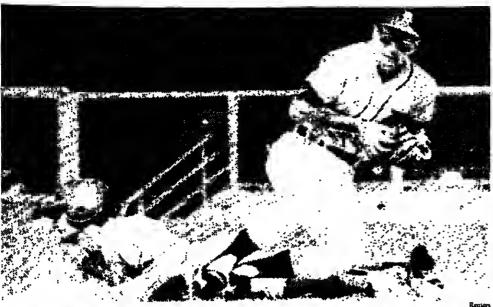
the streak "We owed it to ourselves," he said. "We've had so many chances so we're still in good shape. We let a couple of other teams back in the race - Detroit and us - but

they've got to come and catch us." California gained a 4-0 lead off Roger Clemens, then Boston rallied for a 5-4 edge before the Angels pulled even in the seventh. Johnny Ray's RBI double off Stanley tied

"I still have a problem with a flareup in the shoulder." Clemens said. "It's going to be hard work, but this is no time for me to miss a

bunch of starts." Clemens had seven strikeouts to give him a team record of 263 for a season. Smokey Joe Wood had 258

strikeouts for Boston in 1912. Athletics 11, Yankees 2: In Oakland, California, Dave Henderson and Dave Parker each homered to power the Athletics past New York. The A's soared to a 91/2-game 'ead over the Minnesota Twins in



The Brewers' Paul Molitor steals second safely as Jim Walewander of the Tigers bobbles the throw.

outs for his 17th save.

Dave Stewart permitted four hits singled with one out in the ninth over seven innings. Richard Dotson, who yielded seven runs in twoplus innings, has an ERA of 9.12 over his last five games, all losses. Jose Canseco knocked in three

runs, raising his major league-leading total to 107. Royals 3, Twins 2: In Minneapo-lis reliever Israel Sanchez retired 13 straight batters and George Brett

Orioles 6, Mariners 4: In Scattle, Billy Ripken and Joe Orsulak each hit a two-run homer, powering Baltimore in victory over the Marihit a tie-breaking double in the ners. Ripken's second homer, off fifth, pacing Kansas City's victory. Terry Taylor, gave Baltimore a 2-0 Sanchez, a rookie, began the fifth and was perfect until Greg Gagne enth made it 6-3 in the seventh.

Mark Williamson, the second of and pinch hitter Brian Harper five Orioles pitchers, yielded two walked. Steve Farr induced two runs on four hits in three innings. runs on four hits in three innings. Tom Niedenfuer threw one inning for his 17th save.

Les Straker made his first appearance since being disabled June White Sox 5, Indians 2: In Cleveland, Harold Baines tripled home the go-ahead run to highlight a four-run ninth, rallying Chicago to victory over the Indians and a split of their double-header.

> Bill Long was the winner, allowing two runs on eight hits and one

Tyson, Hurt in Car Crash, Is Hospitalized

Runs: Butler, San Francisco, 79: Gibson, Los Argoles, 95: Bands, Pittsburgh, 88: VanS-lyke, Pittsburgh, 86: Clark, San Francisco, 85:

Angeles, 152: McGee, St. Louis, 148.

GDavis, Houston, 26: Galarresa, Manireal, 26: Clark San Francisco, 25: EDavis, Cincin-

FOOTBALL

AMERICAN CONSERSACE

NFL Standings

NEW YORK - Mike Tyson, the heavyweight boxing champion, received head and chest injuries Sunday, when his car crashed on a rainy road near He was hospitalized overnight for observation,

officials said. Dr. Carolyn Britton, a neurologist at the Presbyterian Hospital at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, issued a statement saying, "Mr. Tyson sustained minor injuries to his head and chest wall, "He is in stable condition and was admitted for

observation and diagnostic tests. He is asymptomatic and neurologically normal."

He was held overnight and was in stable condi-

The 22-year-old champion was moved to New York from Columbia-Greene Medical Center in Catskill, New York. The boxer's wife, the actress Rohin Givens, and mother-in-law, Ruth Roper,

requested the transfer, according to the fighter's manager, Bill Cayton.

The accident occurred at 11:20 A.M. a spokes-Cayton said it was too early to know whether Tyson's scheduled Oct. 22 title defense against

because of a hand injury Tyson received in an Aug. "Mike is fine. I have no real concern," Cayton

Cayton said Tyson's BMW skidded on a wet

Frank Bruno in London would be postponed. The bout already had been pushed back from Oct. 8

road and hit a tree. He said the fighter was hriefly knocked unconscious, but came to and spoke to a friend before an ambulance took him to the hospital. Tyson was alone in the car when he crashed,

Graf and Navratilova Move Ahead

NEW YORK - Stelfi Graf and Martina Navratilova, moving a step closer to a championship showdown, overcame shaky starts Monday to move into the U.S.

Open quarterlinais. Graf, losing more games than she had in her three previous

U.S. OPEN TENNIS matches, beat American Patty Fendick, 6-4, 6-2, to move within three victories of the first tennis Grand

Slam since 1970. Navratilova, who took a nap just before the match, appeared in be sleepwalking as she lost the first four games to Elna Reinach of South Africa. But the two-time defending champion awoke in time to win 10 straight games en route to a

In men's play, top-seeded Ivan Lendl, No. 4 Andre Agassi and No. 6 Jimmy Connors breezed into the fourth round.

Second-seeded Mais Wilander advanced to the quarterfinals with a 6-3, 6-2, 6-2 victory over Mark Woodforde, the Australian who poset John McEnroe in the second

Lendl stretched his Open winning streak to 24 matches with a 6-1, 6-4, 6-3 victory over American Scott Davis: Connors eliminated Pieter Aldrich of South Africa, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, and Agassi beat Johan rick, 6-3, 6-1, 2-6, 6-0.

Two men's seeds, No. 12 Guillermo Perez-Roldan and No. 15 Anders Jarryd, were ousted from the tournament Perez-Roldan was beaten by Jorge Lozano of Mexico, 6-4, 6-4, 5-7, 7-6 (7-2), and Jarryd fell to Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

The No. 7 women's seed, Helena Sukova, was beaten by No. 14 Ka- total in the first set against Fenterina Maleeva, 6-1, 6-3. Joining Maleeva in the quarterfinals were fifth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini and

No. 11 Zina Garrison. The swirling winds on center court at the National Tennis Center nearly made Navratilova blow the first set.

wind was hlowing," said Navrati-lova, who is seeded second behind Graf. "It blew, then it stopped for a little while, then it blew again. I hit some lobs that went a foot long. 1 just couldn't judge the wind." Navratilova literally had a hard time waking up for the match.



Spectators checking a schedule board before all play was canceled Sunday because of the rain.

"I prohably shouldn't tell you this, but I took a nap before the match and I wasn't quite awake at the beginning," she said. "You know how it is. It takes time to

A racket change at 0-3 also helped revive Navratilova's game. "I was using a new racket and the ball was really flying off it," she said. "After I changed, I started

playing better."

Graf, who lost four games in her first three matches, equaled that

Fendick, ranked 22d in the world, had a chance to even the first set at 5-5 after hreaking Graf in the ninth game. But Graf hroke right back on a cross-court winner

to win the set. The West German said she "I couldn't tell which way the should not have lost the ninth game, "I was impatient," she said.
"It was the only game where I

didn't concentrate. Graf, who won her earlier matches in less than an hour, needed 74 minutes to eliminate Fen-

dick, who upset 15th-seeded Sylvia

"The first week is very easy,"
Graf said. "Now comes the work." All the work Monday was in the first set. After Fendick went up 40-30 in the 10th game. Graf ended the suspense by winning 13 straight

You never know what she will 'Graf said. "She's a serve-andvolleyer and she has a strange fore-

hand. You don't know where she's going with it." Graf has already won the Australian, French and Wimhledon titles this year and needs the U.S.

Open to complete her Grand Slam. The main contrast between the Lendl and Connors matches was in the stands. While Lendl played before a

sparse crowd in the 20,000-seat stadium, fans flocked to watch Connors on the adjoining 6,000-seat grandstand court. Connors countered this year's

impressive display of ground ly ranked 192d. strokes. Eight of the tournament's seeded upset victims had fallen in the grandstand.

"It's much different from the little smaller, which I don't mind pushed more."

It's also a little more difficult to see and it's a little softer court."

Connors, who turned 36 Friday. has lost only one set in his first three matches.

"If I can get by in three sets, that's O.K.," the five-time Open champion said. "If it takes four, that's O.K. If I have to go five, I'll stay out and play five. I'm going to do whatever it takes to win.

Like Navratilova, Lendl was bothered by the wind on center

"It was extremely difficult," said Lendl, who is seeking a record fourth straight Open title. There was no way to tell which way it was blowing. I'm glad it was over in

straight sets so I can go home." Davis, who is 0-10 against Lendl, was a junior champion who rose to No. I I in the world in 1985. But the 26-year-old Californian has not Grandstand Court curse with an fulfilled his promise and is current-

> Agassi's victory over Kriek extended his Grand Prix winning streak to 21 matches.

"I played great," he said. "I feel other court," Connors said, "It's a I'm capable of even more if I'm

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE First Game
Chicago 101 400 000—2 6 0
Cleveland 000 101 001—3 7 0
Perez Rosenbero (81,8_Jones (8) and Fisk;
Black, He vens (8) and Tinoley, W— Havens, 2L—B_Janes, 9-2, HRs—Chicago, K,Williams
(81,6] Eleviand Holl (4), 0,6 (lext)

(8), Cleveland, Hall (6), O.Clark (2), Cleveland 800 011 86—3 9 1 Long, Thispen 191 and Salas, Fisk (81; Yett, Balles 17), D.Jones 181, Havens (91 and Allan-son, W—Long, 7-9, L—O.Jones 3-4, Sv—This-

000 000 054--7 11 0 a_Witt, Williams 19) and Sundberg; Mu man, Wills 11s, Ekstern (5), Boir 181, Cerutti 191 and Walts, W—Cerutti, 44, L—Williams, 2-5, HR3—Texas, Sundberg 131, Toronto, G.Bell

034 366 01x-11 13 1 Option. Nielsen 131. Hudson 131. Shields 181 and Slought, Geren (7); Stewart, Carsi (8). Codaret (9) and Sielnboch, W.—Slewart, 17-11.

IND 1211. NATIONAL LEAGUE

vin (81; Holmon, Burke 18) and Fitzger-Sortovenia (8). W—Holmon.3-6. L—Reuschel. 17-2. Sv-Burke |14|. #04 #72 004—17 18 8 C00 \$00 006— 0 4 2 Gon and Reed: Schiroldi, OiPing

A, 20-6. L—sumers.

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Quisenberry 141. Costella (41.

Quisenberry 181. Costella (41.

Teaulin (5). Mathems. Gustanacry 131, Costella (11.) layley (8) and Peno: Kneaper, Darwin (6), (marsen (7), O.Smith (0) and Ashby, Treyling (7), W.-Knepper, 134, L.-Mathews, 35, Sv.-DSmith (24), MRS-St. Laurs. Pendleton 161,

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

AMERICAN LEAGUE

G AB R H Pct.

Bogos Bsn 122 584 102 181 359

Pucketh Alin 132 547 90 191 349

Greenwell Bsn 133 495 70 164 335

Winfield NY 128 475 82 157 331

Trommil Dei 112 415 ed 135 325

Moditor Ali 132 528 95 170 322

Brett KC 134 504 74 164 317

Mottingly NY 117 484 81 152 313

Franco Cle 129 534 78 163 311

Hrbek Alin 127 447 73 145 310

Rums: Bogos Bosion, 182; Canseco. Ochlord. 102; Ritenderson, New York, 109; Molitor, Alivaukea, 95; Puckell, Mirmésaia, 90.

RB1: Canseco, Ocklend, 107; Greenwett.

Doublest Bratt, Kansas Chr., 32: Boyss. Bos-tan, 37: Greenwell, Boston, 35: Roy, Calliar-nia. 35: OHenderson, Oakland. 34. Triplest: Revnolds. Seattle, 10: Youni, Mil-waukee, 10: Yvilsan, Kensas Chv., Fi Rav, Call-fornia, 7: 5 are lied with 6. Home Runs: Cansea, Oakland. 35: McGrill, Torania. 32: McGellar. Oakland. 37: Goetti, Minnesola. 36: Carter. Cleveland. 25: Hobels. Mitnesola. 35: Marray, Ballmane. 35:

Hrbek, Minnesola. 25: Murray. Ball)more. 25.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

TENNIS **U.S. Open Results**

Fourth Round

Fourth Round
Stehl Gral 111. Wast Germany. det. Patry
Feedlek. U.S., 8-4, 8-2; Martina Navarillova
171, U.S., def. Eina Reinach. South Airton. 8-4,
6-1; Gobriela Sobotini 151, Arsenlino. def.
Stephanie Rehe, U.S. 7-5, 8-4; Zina Garrison
Carriera Sobotini Carriera Sociali 14, 7-5,

Larisa Savchenko (16). Soviel Union, def Terry Phelos. U.S. 6-1.6-1; Katerina Maleeva 1141. Bulgaria. def. Heleno Sukova 171. Crechoslovakia. 6-1. 6-2.

course to Ostville, Onto Sendary): Xen Green, \$15,500 Bill Glosson, \$64,000 s. Verplank, \$66,000 s. Dave Barr, \$1,000 s. Mark Wieb, \$27,000 s. Gardin Smith, \$22,573 Wayne Grady, \$22,573 Larry Rinker, \$22,573 Larry Mixes, \$17,250 John Huston, \$17,250 Bob Twoy, \$17,250 72-68-71-66--277 -11 71-70-67-67--278 -10

RB1: Canseco, Oakland, 107: Greenwell, Boslan, 104: Puckett, Minnesota, 100: Brett, Kansas Cilv, 94: Winfield, New York, 95, Hits: Puckett, Minnesota, 191: Bogos, Bos-ton, 181: Mallior, Milwoukee, 179: Greenwell, Baston, 106: Franco, Cleveland, 161: Yount,

Stolen Bases: RHenderson, New York, 75: Molitor, Milwrokee, 40: Petlis, Detroll, 35: PITCHING (12 decisions) 1-Lost/Winning PCL/ERA: GDavis, and 144,778.3.21: Vialo, Mionesolo, 20-4, L36: Hyrsi, Basion, 14-5, 762, 288; Gu-

Centrel

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1 0 0 1.000 0 3

1 0 0 1.000 17 14

1 0 0 1.000 24 21 LA Rolders NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Hauston 17, Indianapolis 14, O L.A. Rolders 24, San Olego 3 Seattle 21, Denver 14 Cleveland 6, Konsas City 3 70-65-68-72--275 -13 70-71-65-67-276 -12 69-70-67-70--276 -12

Major League Statistical Leaders

Doubles! Brett, Konsos City, 32: 800cs, 805-

s Cilv. 17-7, .706. 2.65; Key. Toron-HC2G, RCPags CIP, 177, 706, 200; Rey, I Gran-o, 9-4, 492, 302. Strikeouts: Clemens, Boston, 264; Langston, jeattle, 197; Higuera, Milwaukee, 167; Viola, Ainnesota, 163; Milhaore, Seattle, 154; Stew-

-11 13 1 art. Ockland, 154.

art. Ockland, 154.

leids 18) Sovies: Eckerslev Ockland, 37; Reardon, 107si (8), Minnesota, 35; D.Janes, Cleveland, 30; Plesoc, 17,17-11.

Allwauker, 79; Trilgoen, Chicago, 29.

MEN
Third Round
Ivan Lendi III, Czechoslovakia, del. Scott
Dovis. U.S., 6-1, 6-4, 6-3; Jimmy Connors idi.
U.S., del. Pietre Aldrich, South Africa. 6-1, 6-2,
3-3; Jakob Hosek, Switzerland, del. Anders
Jarryd IISI, Sweden, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2; Jorge Lozono, Mexico. def. Guillermo Parez Roldan
IIZI, Aramino, 6-4, 6-4, 5-7, 7-6, 17-21.
Andre Agassi (41, U.S., det. Johan Kriek,
U.S., 6-3, 6-1, 2-4, 6-0.

CFL Standings 69-72-68-70-279 -9 61-72-60-70-279 -9 77-65-65-72--779 -9 70-67-68-74--279 -9 66-71-71-72--280 -8 71-49-66-74--280 -8

Deirgil 21, Alignig 17

Deirati 21, Aliania 17
Pitisbureh 24, Cellus 21
LA Roms 34, Green Ray 7
Chicago 34, Aliami 7
Euffalo 13, Aliamsofo 10
Philiadelofig 41, Tampo Bay 14
Cincinnati 21, Phoenix 14
Son Francisco 34, New Orleans 33
New England 28, Nr. Jens 3
New England 28, Nr. Jens 3

New England 28, N.Y. Jets 3

woman for the Catskill hospital said.

said. "But before I let him go to England, he will be thoroughly examined. Unless he's perfect, he won't

Oilers Defense Stymies Dickerson to Down Colts

INDIANAPOLIS - A big defensive hit on Erie Dickerson gave Houston another chance, and Tony Zendejas atoned for two earlier misses with a 35-yard field goal in overtime on Sunday as the Oilers beat the Indianapolis Colts. 17-14. Golorrago, Montreol, 20.

RBI: Clark, Son Francisco, 72; GDavis,
Housion, 87; VanSlyke, Pittsburgh, 84; EDa-vis, Cincinnali, 82; Strowberty, New York, 82, Hits; Golorraga, Montreol, 180; Palmetra, Chicago, 158; Dawson, Chicago, 155; Sax, Los on the first day of the National

Football League Season. The Oilers' winning drive took six plays after the Colts' Dickerson

Omernhy, Allanta, 32; Bream, Pittsburgh, 36; PRO FOOTBALL DMurphy, Alignito, 37; Bream, Pittsburgh, 15; Cole-man, St. Lauis, 10; Buller, Son Francisca, 6; Gyaung, Houston, 8; Garn, Alignito, 8, Home Ruits: Strawberry, New York, 30; caught a pass but was tackled and

fumbled at the Indianapolis 42. "Our defense came up and stopped Dickerson on the big runs and chased him all over and hit him good," Coach Jerry Glanville said.

After the Dickerson fumble, PITCHING (13 decisions)
Won-Lost/Winning Pcl/ERA: Cone, New
York, 143, 824, 225; Parren, Mantreat, 11-3,
754-225; Ojechson, Cincinnati, 274-769, 247;
Knepper, Houston, 13-4, 765, 134; Browning,
Cincinnati, 14-5, 777, 3.61 quarterback Cody Carlson, sub-bing for injured Warren Moon, completed a third-down pass for 21 yards to Drew Hill at the Colts' 24-Inclinett, 145, 77, 361
Strikeouts: Ryon, Houston, 204: DeLean, St.
yard line. Then, after two short
runs by Mike Rozier to the 18. runs hy Mike Rozier to the 18. Zendejas kicked the winning goal. Zendejas had earlier missed at-

> third quarter. "I wanted a chance," he said. "If I didn't get another chance, that meant they were going to win It would have been my fault. I would have felt terrible because the team played well and it would have been

tempts of 26 and 47 yards in the

Dickerson, who rushed for 109 yards and caught six passes for 98 yards from quarterback Gary Hogeboom, gained 12 with the recep-tion on the first play of overtime. But he was hit by Houston's John Grimsley and Rohert Lyles caught the hall in mid-air.

Patriots 28, Jets 3: In Foxboro.

Massachusetts Steve Grogan threw

for 256 yards and two touchdowns,

both to Irving Fryar, and rookie Teddy Garcia added three goals for New England. The Patriots led just 6-3 at halftime despite Grogan's 165 passing yards against an inex-perienced lets secondary. A short punt set up Grogan's 26vard pass to Fryar that gave the Patriots a 13-3 lead. It was the 166th scoring pass of Grogan's ca-

preceded the second Grogan-Fryar hookup, this for 15 yards with 7:28 Angeles. Tim Brown, the Heisman play for a touchdown that put Seat-Trophy winner, returned the first the up 14-7.

reer and 34th against the Jets. Craig

James' eight-yard run with 9:27 left



kickoff of his NFL career 97 yards for a touchdown as the Raiders began the climb back from their worst season in 25 years

Marcus Allen ran for two Raiders touchdowns. Browns 6. Chiefs 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Matt Bahr kicked a -yard field goal with 25 seconds left as Cleveland won a game dominated by defense.

Gary Danielson, subhing for in-

jured Bernie Kosar, put Bahr in

position after driving the Browns 73 yards in 13 plays. Seahawks 21, Broncos 14: In Denver, Dave Krieg threw two touchdown passes in the third quarter as the Seahawks, 40-17 losers to Denver in last year's opener,

quarter, Sesttle cornerback Melvin Jenkins intercepted a John Elway pass and returned it to the Denver Three plays later. Krieg found Raiders 24, Chargers 3: In Los Ray Butler on a three-yard pass

got a measure of revenge.

Green Is Victor in Canadian Open

United Press International Green bogeved three of the final last one for a final-round par 72, round on Sunday. preserving a one-shot winning margin at the rain-delayed Canadian Green bogeved the 13th, 16th and

Green had held a three-stroke lead OAKVILLE, Ontario - Ken over Larry Rinker with seven holes to play when electrical storms seven holes Monday but parred the forced postponement of the final

When play resumed on Monday,

17th holes and mixed in a birdie on Green finished the 72 holes at 275, 13-under-par. Scott Verplank. With a final 70, and Bill Glasson. With a 67, tied for second at a total with a 67, tied for second at a total 279 total.

15.

Rinker made a triple-bogey 7 on the 14th hole, dropping him out of it, and be finished with a 72 and a between the quarterback and the head coach."

Kansas City's Greg Hill rushes a bare foot, trying to block a kick by Cleveland's Lee Johnson, who had slipped and punted on the run. Redskins Trade Schroeder to Raiders

WASHINGTON - The Washington Redskins and the Los Angeles Raiders attacked festering personnel problems Monday with an agreement that would send quar-terhack Jay Schroeder from Washington to Los Angeles for tackle fim Lachey and draft picks.
The trade was announced by the
Redskins' general manager, Bohby

with the Raiders' managing general partner, Al Davis. Schroeder, 27, a 1986 Pro Bowl selection who expressed unwillingness to play second fiddle to starter Doug Williams, had fallen out of grace with Coach Joe Gibbs after

Beathard, who bargained Sunday

repeatedly demanding to be traded this summer. The acquisition of Schroeder apparently solves the Raiders' quar-terback dilemma, as Los Angeles -entering the season with untested Steve Beuerlein - seeks 10 return in the playoffs for the first time since 1985.

Lachey, acquired last month by the Raiders from San Diego, provides the Redskins with a versatile and massive offensive lineman to add to an already excellent line. Schroeder said his problems with Washington stemmed from a personal dispute with Gibbs about his

opportunity to play. That's what the bottom line is —it just came down to between Joe and myself," he said. "As far as



Jay Schroeder

where the Super Bowl champion Redskins prepared in meet the New York Giants Monday night." We hate to lose a talent like Jay, hut feel we are gaining one of the top young offensive linemen in professional football."

Marty Harney, a Redskins spokesman, said the future draft choices" were conditional upon the Raiders' finish during the 1988 sea-

Schroeder, entering his fifth NFL season, leaves the Redskins with a 24-7 record as starter. He has massed 7,445 passing yards in 31 games. His team records include most passing yardage in a season (4,109 in 1986), most pass attempts in a season (541) and game (58), and lowest career interception rate

. (3.64 percent). Schroeder, who played college last season.

ball at UCLA and grew up in Pacific Palisades, California, has two years remaining on a contract that pays him a reported \$900,000 a.

season in base salary. He won the Redskins' starting joh when Joe Theismann sustain a career-ending leg injury in 1985. Schroeder was a Pro Bowl selection in his first full season as starter. when he broke the team's singleseason passing record and led the team to the NFC championship game. He become only the eighth player in NFL history to pass for more than 4,000 yards in a season. Schroeder separated his right

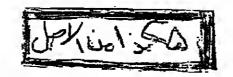
1987 season-opener and struggled with accuracy problems, then alien-ated himself from some of his teammates during the players' strike by reportedly staying in close contact with team management. He exchanged the starting job with Williams five times before Gibbs awarded the position for the playoffs in Williams, who went on

shoulder in the first quarter of the

to become most valuable player of Super Bowl XXII.
Schroeder, restless as a backup. asked Gibbs for a trade during several preseason meetings. With some teammates angry that Schroeder was pouting Gibbs de-moted him to third string behind Mark Rypien. Gibbs barred him from playing the preseason finale

last week, saying "Mentally, at this point, he is not ready in play here."

Lachey, 25, adept at pass protection and run blocking, was a Pro Bowl selection with the Chargers



ART BUCHWALD

Playing Dirty Pool

bers of the elite Special Scurrilous Presidential Campaign SWAT Teams. They are stashed away in the bunkers of the candidates' headquarters and their job is to disseminate wild and hairy stories about the opposition.

I managed to get in to a com-mand post to find out how they operated. There was one man in charge of five political yuppies sit-

table under an electoral map of Uoited

The man on the phone yelled out, "Upstairs wants us to attack what's-hisoame for his soft stance on crime. What cao we

Buchwald come up with?" One of the workers said, "How about our candidate saying that his opponent is not only soft on crime but he is the Hillside Scrial Killer of Cape Cod?"

"It is dirty enough," someone agreed. "But upstairs will never let our guy say that."

"All the better. We'll insert it in a TV commercial, and then our can-

Pavarotti Thrills Finns, Scalpers

The Associated Press HELSINKI — Hawkers sold tickets to Luciano Pavarotti's concert for 10 times their normal price, for a performance Sunday that won a 30-minute standing ovation for the Italian tenor.

Tickets for the 9,000-seat ice hockey stadium were sold out a few hours after going on sale last December at prices ranging from 50 to 290 Finnish marks (about \$11 to \$65). On Sunday, seats were fetching up to 1,500 marks outside the the concert. The Helsinki organizers refused to reveal Pavarotu's fee, but he is believed to be the most expensive artist ever booked for the annual festival.

Pavarotti sang 17 songs, including opera arias and lighter pieces, culminating with an encore of "O Sole Mio.

WASHINGTON — You never see them, but the key men in this presidential race are the meanpresidential campaign. It's a two-fer. We get to play dirty and he gets to play clean with the same story."
"Good going," the man in charge said. "Now we have to do some-

thing to dramatize the opposition's stance on defense."

"I've been working on that one," said Red Suspenders. "We will say the reason what's-his-name is weak on defense is that he has refused to recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag for the last 20 years." "We better trial-balloon it, just

in case people don't buy it. Anything happen on us maintaining that what's-his-name burned the American flag during the war in

We're putting out a story that it was not the candidate but his mother who did it."

Will they believe it?" "Of course they will. How could anybody make something like that

"Has anyone dealt with the 'God Bless America' issue?" "We're going to leak a story that if be is elected president what's his-name has promised the ACLU that he will ban the song from all three oetworks, if he has to stack the

Supreme Court to do it." That should play in Orange County. Our man will gladly insert it into his speech without asking us where we got the information."

"We can get more votes by accusing their side of a God Bless America' ban than explaining how we're going to balance the budget." "Speaking of votes, the boss wants us to give him something as good as the stuff we put out on what's-his-name's mental health,"

Striped Tie said.

"Tell him we're working on it.
What do you guys think of this? We say that, if Shorty is elected, anybody over 5 foot 1 will lose his right to bear arms. That will scare the hell out of Texas."

That's a little far-fetched. Who is going to believe it?"

The people. They won't believe it the first time we say it, and they won't believe the second time we say it - but the third time around they will eat the whole thing."
"How can you be so sure?"

When I went to college, I studied Advanced Jingoism 104."

Fresh Approach For New D'Oyly Carte Opera

By Richard Traubner New York Times Service ONDON - "Burial alive

"The Mikado" — as she might have done at the interment of Britain's D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in 1982. The famous troupe, purveyor of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas for more than 100 years, was forced to close just as G&S were enjoying oew-found popularity. Then came the death of Dame Bridget D'Oviv Carte, last of the line, A world-famous theatrical institution had disappeared, leaving the Savoy operatias to the mercy of revisionists and amateurs.

This summer, thanks to a large bequest from the D'Oyly Carte estate and corporate help from British Midland Airways, the New D'Oyly Carte Opera opened at London's Cambridge Theater, and will play until mid-Septem-ber. G&S fans and the British press welcomed its return, in "lolanthe" and "The Yeomen of the Guard," with modified rapture. Next year will bring oew productions of "The Pirates of Pen-zance" and "The Mikado." An American tour is projected for 1990, and there is talk of visits to Canada, Australia, Hong Kong and even Egypt and Russia.

After a 10-year United States our agreement was announced, the D'Oyly Carte reported that an arrangement to take the company to the Soviet Union would be forthcoming. A representative of the Russian state concert agency attended the opening night of "lolanthe" and then started negotiations.

The operetta the Russians most want to see? "The Mikado," not surprisingly. Konstantin Stanis-lavsky staged and appeared in it in pre-revolutionary days, and it has always been popular in Central Europe.

The company did not visit Australia until a few years ago: licens-

ing agreements and union hurdles prevented an earlier visit. The D'Oyly Carte was, however, seen in Denmark, and in Italy.

The English public was not de-prived of G&S during its histus. London has seen radical versions of "The Mikado," including Ionathan Miller's production for the English National Opera, which removed the oriental trappings in favor of a Marx Brothers-style British hotel between the wars. The New Sadler's Wells Opera has presented Savoy favorites in nontraditional stagings, and will take its "H.M.S. Pinafore" and "Ruddigore" to New York next season. "The Metropolitan Mikado" and "The Ratepayer's lo-lanthe" updated Gilbert with referecees to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other pol-

Then there were the Britishmade televisioo prodoctions, shown by the British Broadcasting Corporation and the U.S. Pohlie Broadcasting System, which purported to be "combut were oot. Using American film and television stars such as William Conrad and Vincent Price, a few were cleverly done, though they in oo way re-sembled classical D'Oyly Carte performances

The old, traditional way of performing the Savoy operettas dated from the 1870s and '80s, as set down in Gilbert's prompt books. For many years this "correct" manner was controlled in England by the D'Oyly Carte monopoly, handed down through geogrations of stars, slavishly copied by well-meaning ama-tenrs, and expected by audiences.

During the reign of Bridget D'Oyly Carte, many works were restaged by modern directors, who were nevertheless careful to retain the sure-fire gestures, pratfalls and dances. The company's sets and costumes had been untraditional ever since the lovely but notorious "Mikado" redress-

INTERNATIONAL



Vivian Tierney and John Cashmore in one of the New D'Oyly Carte Opera's G&S shows.

ing of 1926 by Charles Ricketts. the eminent artist

After a World War II hlitzing, several productions had to be mounted from scratch, and touring costs began to rise. Young andiences were partially lost to rock 'n' roll and other flashier entertainments. As costs soured, particularly during the 1970s, the company's standards began to slip, and new stagings were con-sidered insufficiently fresh — especially by the Arts Council of Great Britain, which in a report ilkened the company to a dodder-ing actress past her prime. The council preferred the glitzier English National Opera productions of G&S, subsidized — unlike the

Barclays Bank helped defray deficits during the final years, and the botel magnate Lord Forte offered to save the company - provided that parts of the lucrative Savoy Hotel group fell to Trust-bouse Forte. This was refused. It was "the block, the headsman and the tomb" for the company, and

D'Oyly Carte's - with state

the final blow was a Christie's auction of the costumes.

The present company is run by Richard Condon, respected as a successful provincial manager. Paraphrasing a lyric from "Yeo-men," be stated that the D'Oyly Carte is now "free from its fetters grim," able to mount the G&S canon using fresh approaches. There will be oo attempt to remount the old stagings.
"We are not offering academic

exercises," Condon said. "That would be the shortest route to failure: it's the reason the old company went out of business." He even foresees other operettas joining the repertoire.

The musical director, Bramwell Tovey, late of the Sadler's Wells wing of the Royal Ballet, expresses the aim of "taking Gilbert and Sullivan into the 21st century." Sullivan's manuscripts have been consulted to correct old errors. Some songs traditionally cut have been reinstated. Tovey has hired an orchestra of 37 and singers with extensive experience. The British press has greeted his reforms enthusiastically, and indeed, the D'Oyly Carte's musical standards have probably not been this high since Malcolm Sargent's reform-minded guest appearances in the 1920s. Dramatically, the point seems

to have been to throw out the traditional blocking and movements from the past in order to rethink the works for modern audiences. Encores are out. Most of Act 1 of "Yeomen" now takes place indoors, and Nadine Bay-lis's "lolanthe" sets use Bayreuthian platforms and projections. What will the future bring with-

out the old well-rounded vowels, the well-worn routines and that slightly distant hanteur that gave the company an unmistakably historical sheen? G&S converts who have never seen them will not know what they are missing. But how will older audiences react? Condon says that his mail supports the new approach, though one still hears scornful comments during intermissions.

Clearly, ghosts of the old Savoy

PEOPLE

Biography of Mandela Is First in South Africa

A biography of Nelson Mandela.
has been published in South Africa.
"Higher Than Hope," the first and thorized by Mandela, was written by Fatima Meer, a sociologist and a standard of the family Other head. friend of the family. Other books about Mandela that have been published abroad are benned in South Africa. The publisher, Sko-taville, said passages had to be ex-cised at the last moment after the government published a list of banned people who may not be quoted in South Africa. It said the first 4,000 copies were snapped up days before Sunday's publication It is negotiating overseas rights with a company in London.

President François Mitterrand of France saluted the six-week And nesty International tour in a written statement read at the start of its Paris concerts. Danielle Matter rand, the president's wife, and Jack. Long the minister of culture, were among the French dignitaries on among the French dignitaries on hand for the concert, which included the performers Bruce Springsteen, Sting Peter Gabriel, Tracay Chapman and others. The tour which marks the 40th anniversary of the United Nations' Universal Declaration on Human Rights, will be in Budapest Tuesday.

"The Last Temptation of Christs will be shown Wednesday at the Venice film festival after an Italian judge dismissed a complaint that sought to block the showing of the film. An attorney had contended that the film by Martin Scores violated Italian laws against obsceoity and blasphemy. ... Meanwhile, Shirley MacLaine re crived an ovation for her part in "Madame Sousatzka," by John Schlesinger. However, Franco Zeffirelli was boood for his latest film. "Young Toscanini."

Robert De Niro was greeted with thunderous applause when "Mid-night Run" was shown at the 14th annual Deauville film festival. De Niro, in the company of the producer, Martin Brest, of "Beverly Hills Cop" fame, said it was the quality of the script that made him accept the role of a former police.

man turned bounty hunter. De Niro shared plaudits with the producer Penny Marshall, whose comedy "Big" was premiered at the

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